PLO official escapes from rebel's prison

Libya connived at his arrest

By Sana' Alul
Special to The Star

AMMAN — Mr. Salem Abu Karsh (Abu Khaled) a Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) official held by Palestinian rebels in a prison on the outskirts of Damascus for nine months has escaped. The escape took place on 14 June. And within three hours, Abu Khaled arrived in Jordan

Abu Khaled: A narrow escape

with the help of the head of the prison in which he was kept and four people who pretended to be rebels.

Narrating his story to The Star, Abu Khaled said sometime in October last year he was "invited to Libya for an official business". He added, "when I arrived in Libya on 18 October, I realized that there was a trick to arrest me." He said he decided to leave the country at once, but, as he boarded a plane, he was taken back by Libyan officials who detained him for days during which he was treated cruelly.

Mr. Abu Khaled continued that he was sent to Syria by a special Libyan military plane accompanied by a group of Libyans and Palestinian rebels. The rebels were headed by Wasef Oraiqat (Abu Raed). "In Syria he was put into prison for nine months without knowing anything about my fate," he adds. Abu Khaled said he was informed a few days before his escape that he would have been moved to another place on 16 June to be killed.

Mr. Abu Khaled said he was able to convince the head of the prison and with the help of this man his escape was planned. He said some soporific potion was put into the meal of all the guards and the other prisoners, and this made them sleep for a long time. Then Abu Khaled accompanied by four persons — the head of the prison, the prison's driver, the supply officer of the prison and another man from outside the prison all escaped. These four men who accompanied Abu Khaled said that they helped him without expecting any reward, adding they were satisfied with the success of their plan.

Commenting on the action of the Palestinian rebels, the ex-prison head said: "The rebels pretended that they want to correct some mistakes within the PLO, while it is clear now that they are making the mistakes. They rebelled just to be leaders and every one of them is just collecting a force around him. Actually they are a tool in the hands of Syria and Libya."

The driver who all the time acted as a link between Abu Khaled and the outside world said a revolution which is not conferred by the people will never succeed" Mr Abu Khaled was quick to add that "even Syria lost the hope which it had in the rebels." He said that most of the rebels now feel remorse for being rebels.

VIENNA: A car bomb triggered by remote control exploded in front of the Turkish embassy here Wednesday killing one person and injuring three. The man killed was believed to be a Turkish embassy employee. Soon after the explosion, a telephone caller told the Associated Press that the Armenian Revolutionary Army was responsible. (AP Wirephoto)

Escalation of the Gulf war reduces Suez canal income

CAIRO (AP) — The Suez Canal has been among casualties of the latest escalation in the Iran-Iraq war, with transiting tonnages and tolls dropping by 6.5 per cent, according to the waterway's chief executive.

"The canal's income is always related to tonnages and we can say that income has decreased by 6.5 per cent since the beginning of May," Canal Authority Chairman Mohammed Ezzat Adel told the state-owned weekly 'Akher Saa' in an interview published Wednesday.

The canal is Egypt's third largest foreign currency earner after remittances from Egyptians working abroad and oil exports. Canal transit tolls are calculated on the basis of tonnage. The canal earned nearly one billion dollars last year and the government had projected an income of 1.1 billion dollars this year before the recent increase in attacks on tankers and other ships in the Gulf. "To assess the impact of the Gulf war (on the canal) we should note that Gulf trade — both imports and exports — represents 25 per cent of the volume of world trade that transits the canal," Adel was quoted as saying. "Thus, the Gulf region is a major customer for Egypt and this continuing military conflict is having its bad effect, particularly with regard to oil tankers passing through the canal", he added. Adel noted that the average number of ships going through the canal daily has dropped from 61 in the first four months of this year to 57 since the beginning of May.

The average net tonnage transiting the canal during the same period (first four months of 1984) was 1,055,000 daily, Adel added. Since the beginning of May, the average has dropped to 984,000tons daily. Adel said one possibility for remedying the situation for oil tankers would be for Saudi Arabia to increase the capacity of the trans-Arabian pipeline that has its terminal at the Saudi Red Sea port of Yanbu, 320 kilometres north of Jeddah. The Yanbu pipeline is not operating at full capacity now, he noted. "Should this happen, he said, many tankers would skip the Gulf and load at Yanbu Thereby. enabling us to make up for the shortfall in oil transiting the canal"

Abu Jihad optimistic about Palestinian talks in Aden

AMMAN (STAR) — The Deputy Commander of the Palestinian forces Mr. Khalil Al Wazir (Abu Jihad) has expressed optimism that members of the democratic alliance will return to Aden on Friday with decisions that will ensure the unity of the Palestinian groups. He expressed the hope that the Aden meeting will come out with a working paper that will form the base of the forthcoming Palestine National Council meeting in Algiers.

South Yemeni President Ali Nasser suggested that representatives of the alliance consult their leaders in Damascus on issues which have caused disagreement within the Palestinian factions at the meeting.

The Star learned that the Fateh delegation under Abu Jihad's leadership met with President Ali Nasser and discussed several issues including the intensification of efforts to normalize relations between Palestinians and Syrians. The South Yemeni leader promised to pursue his efforts on this issue and added that he will discuss the subject with Syrian officials when he visits Damascus at the end of the month.

Abu Jihad mentioned that at the second Palestinian dialogue in Algiers, there was agreement on most political issues which came up for discussion except on two points. These were on Yasser Arafat's visit to Cairo and the Tripoli fighting. He said these points besides organizational matters among other things, will dominate the PNC meeting which Fateh has suggested to be held on 10 July.

Sudden storms in British politics

Conservative Party loses more seats in Euro-elections

By Len Rockingham
Star London Correspondent

LONDON — There were sudden storms in British politics during the week and Mrs. Thatcher and her Conservative government must be wondering where the lightning will strike next. Last week, they lost a parliamentary by-election in a safe seat on the south coast, and this week, in the elections to the European assembly, the main opposition Labour Party has robbed the Conservatives of a quarter of their formal total of seats in the Strasbourgh parliament.

In addition, the government is locked in what seems an unwinnable struggle with the coal miners' union — a dispute which has now deteriorated into violent clashes between massed police and thousands of striking miners. And to cap it all, one of Mrs Thatcher's Conservative critics — the former foreign secretary, Mr Francis Pym — has unfurled the standard of revolt against her in a book called the 'Politics of consent', which accuses the prime minister of 'Narrowmindedness', 'intolerance,' 'dogmatism' and 'inflexibility'.

Inevitably, Conservative spokesmen refuse to see all these events as adding up to one major repudiation of the government and its policies. The by-election result was an aberration, they say, and Mr Pym is a disappointed has-been, without popular support. As for the Euro-election results, party leaders point out that the Labour Party did so badly five years ago that it was bound to recover some of its strength this year. Moreover, throughout Europe voters have been registering their protests against national government in the Euro-elections — against socialists in France as much as against Conservatives in Britain and West Germany.

In fact, in Britain the Euro-elections were held against a back-cloth of apathy unknown in other parts of Europe. Only 30 per cent of the voters on average turned out to vote. And neither of the major parties has shown much enthusiasm for Europe. The Labour Party is still undecided as to whether it wants Britain to remain in the European Community.

And, as for Mrs Thatcher, she has shown such awkwardness in the discussions of the Council of Ministers that her partners are threatening to ostracise her. The crunch may come next week at the European summit to be held in Fontainebleau near Paris, where Mrs Thatcher mush either settle the contentious questions of the British contribution to the European budget or risk ostracisation and paralysis of community business. The tragedy is that all of this makes the European Community a much less potent force in world affairs, on such issues as peace in the Middle East.

2 Israeli army officers on trial

TEL AVIV (AP) — An Israeli military explosives expert, blinded by a bomb explosion, is to testify later this week in the trial of two military officers charged with complicity in the attempted murder of three Palestinian mayors. Israeli radio reported Wednesday.

Suleiman Hirbawi, an Israeli Druze, was blinded when a bomb placed in the garage door of West Bank Mayor Ibrahim Tawil exploded. Hirbawi's family claims that one of the defendants, Capt. Aharon Gila, was with Hirbawi when the bomb exploded and knew that the bomb was placed in the door, but failed to warn him.

A police witness, Inspector Shimon Shavit, said in court Wednesday that Tawil, former mayor of El-Bireh, told him during an interrogation that Gila did not warn Hirbawi of the presence of a bomb, the radio said. However other witnesses have said that Gila approached the garage door and was slightly wounded by the blast himself, indicating that he did not know there was a bomb.

Mayor Bassam Shakaa of Nablus lost both legs when a bomb exploded under his car. Mayor Karim Khallaf of Ramallah lost a foot in an almost simultaneous attack.

weekly

The Jerusalem Star

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Artillery duels rage in Beirut

Israeli troops close ports in Sidon, Tyre

BEIRUT (AP) — Artillery duels raged on the hills east of Beirut early Wednesday, while south Lebanon residents said Israeli troops and gunboats kept the ports of Sidon and Tyre closed for a second straight day. Israeli warplanes also bombed Tripoli and a nearby island late in the day, apparently aiming at positions held by Palestine Liberation Organization.

Reports from the south also indicated a stepped-up campaign against people suspected of collaborating with Israel. President Amin Gemayel, meanwhile, flew by helicopter to the northern Lebanese port city of Tripoli and offered his condolences to Prime Minister Rashid Karami on the death of his mother, the state Radio reported. It was the first visit by the Maronite Catholic president to the nation's second largest city of 500,000 people, most of them Muslims, since he took power in September 1982.

The state television aired a film that showed people crowding Karami's office as well as troops and policemen at Tripoli's garrison, where Gemayel landed and took off, hugging and kissing the 42-year-old president.

State-run Beirut radio and telephoned dispatches from Sidon said the port there and that of Tyre remained closed down by Israeli troops and gunboats since Tuesday morning. Military sources at the Israeli command in Tel Aviv denied that either port was closed, saying there had been a little tighter security measures in the past two days, but there was no change of policy.

Sidon reporters said from the scene that six cargo ships and one passenger ferry boat have been barred from unloading or disembarking travellers at the harbour. Two Israeli gunboats patrolled off the harbour as several jeeps and one armoured personnel carrier drove at intervals into the port to ensure that the closure was observed, the reporters said.

Shipping agents said they were not allowed to send food or drinking water to the ships, some of which carried cattle. Hundreds of fishermen who make their living from fishing were also prevented from putting out to the sea in Sidon as well as Tyre. American sources who declined to be named said the fishermen's boats were at anchor off Tyre, Wednesday.

'An-Nahar' and the leftist Beirut newspaper 'As-Safir' said three cargo ships — two in Tyre and one in Sidon — were unable to unload shipments of cows and added that shipping agents were barred from taking food and water out to the stranded animals.

Both newspapers also published an appeal from Nazih Bizri, Sidon's parliament representative and a former health minister, urging the Lebanese government to stand up against Israel's occupation, demand the liberation of the entire south and intervene to stop the losses of fishermen.

Collaborators

There were reports, meanwhile, of further attacks on men suspected of collaborating with the Israeli army in south Lebanon as Ramadan, drew toward its end. Wassef Mohammed Rammal, 25, an activist of an Israeli-equipped home guard in the village of Dweir near south Lebanon's market town of Nabatiyeh was killed in a booby-trapped car blast in front of his house Wednesday morning, witnesses reported by telephone.

The explosion occurred when Rammal turned on the ignition of his light blue Volkswagen. His body was mutilated by the blast, said one witness, who declined to be identified for personal security considerations. Other sources who also declined to be identified, said that the security chief of the dominant Khalil family in Tyre was shot to death in his car in Tyre. His name was not immediately available. Speculation among local observers was that he was killed because of collaboration with Israelis.

Another home guard activist, Ali Hussein Amer, 35, had his left leg blown off Tuesday in a booby-trapped car blast in front of his house in the South Lebanese coastal town of Zahrani, Sidon reporters said.

Various groupings of Shi'ite Muslim clergymen in the South had previously announced that collaborators with Israel had until the end of Ramadan to repent and return to the fold. The Shi'ites make up the majority of the population in the occupied south.

INSIDE

WorldPaper

LOS ANGELES OLYMPICS
THE GAMES PEOPLE PLAY

•Again, the Olympics are faced with a boycott. With a mounting wave of hypocrisy at its doors, the question is: should the Games continue?

•Like everything else, the Olympics are being invaded by the technocrats: special exercises, new diets, high-tech equipment.

•This time the Games were organized like a business. If they are a success, a lot of money will be made.

WorldPaper
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世界新闻

'Kul 'aam wa antum bikhair'

The Jerusalem Star will not be published next week, 5 July in view of the Eid-el-Fitr holidays. The paper will however publish a special issue on Tuesday 10 July on the occasion of the official visit to Jordan by President Mitterrand of France. The Star will appear on the news stands as usual on 12 July in a special post-Eid issue. The Star offers its readers best wishes for a happy feast.

For advertising in the special supplement on President Mitterrand's visit contact the advertising manager, The Jerusalem Star. Tel. no. 664153

Iraqi jets attack 2 ships in the Gulf

Blockade over Kharg Island to continue

NICOSIA (AP) — Iraqi war planes attacked and directly hit two very large naval targets Wednesday south of the Iranian oil loading island of Kharg, Baghdad Radio reported Wednesday.

Quoting a military spokesman in Baghdad, the radio, said the attacking jets returned safely to their bases after scoring direct and effective hits on the targets. The identities of the vessels were not mentioned.

The spokesman was quoted as saying that Wednesday's strike was a further demonstration of Iraq's capability to tighten its blockade over Kharg Island and other Iranian ports in the Gulf.

The spokesman said it was also an evidence of Iraq's resolve to carry out its previous warnings to all sides and shipping companies to end their dealings with the Iranian Regime. He warned that Iraq would continue to strike against ships breaching the blockade, which was declared last February, even more severely.

There was no immediate comment from Iran on the reported Iraqi attack. More than 40 oil tankers and other ships have been attacked by both Iraq and Iran in the Gulf since Iraq announced its blockade of Kharg on 23 February. A two-week lull in these attacks was broken Sunday, when 'the Greek registered super tanker 'Alexander the Great' was hit by missile-carrying Iraqi jets. The ship was slightly damaged and managed to continue its outward journey under its own steam. There were no casualties.

In another development, a group of 80 Iranians fleeing government forces sought refuge in the eastern Turkish province of Van, Tuesday, the Hurriyet News Agency reported Wednesday. The number of Iranians who reportedly sought refuge in Turkey reached 200 in the last three days.

The Agency, run by the mass circulation Istanbul Daily Hurriyet, said Iranians were fleeing government forces in the northwestern regions where the Iranian troops were engaged in an operation against separatist elements. The report said the fighting between the Iranian troops and insurgents claimed 500 lives in the last three days including a 100 from the government forces.

The refugees were given temporary accommodation at a local school in the border village of Baskale after medical check-ups, it added. Turkish officials here refused to comment on the report. Turkey and Iran share a common border of 454 kilometres.

Palestinian factions end meeting in Aden

They'll meet again in Algiers on 5 July

By Sana' Alul
Special to The Star

AMMAN — The meeting of Palestinian factions in Aden, South Yemen ended Wednesday with an agreement to hold another meeting in Algiers on 5 July. Those expected to attend the Algiers meeting are the secretary generals of all the factions, the executive committee and the PNC office. An earlier suggestion to hold the meeting on 5 July was reported to have been rejected by the 'democratic alliance'.

The Fateh movement regards the Algiers meeting as vital for Palestinian unity. The factions reached this agreement after four rounds of talks during which political and organizational matters affecting the PLO were discussed.

Earlier, the Algerian and South Yemeni delegations attending the meeting suggested that a PNC session should be held not later than 30 August.

20 Jewish suspects plead not guilty

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — Twenty suspects in the trial of a Jewish terrorist underground pleaded not guilty Wednesday of murder and other charges related to a four-year campaign of violence against *Palestinians in the occupied West Bank.*

The defendants in the sensational trial which has dominated the Israeli press for months stood one-by-one to respond to the judge Yaacov Bazak's request to enter a plea. All replied not guilty.

In a separate hearing most of the suspects were ordered held in custody until the end of their trial. One war invalid, Moshe Zar, was freed on bail of $3,260 for health reasons and confined to his home. Bazak divided the suspects into two groups for trial. The first case, set for 16 September was to hear charges of plotting to blow up the Islamic shrine of the Dome of the Rock, attempting to assassinate Palestinian notables in 1980 and planting explosives on Palestinian-owned buses last April.

Bazak said six suspects, all charged with premeditated murder, would be tried separately for a shooting assault on Hebron's Islamic college last July in which three Palestinian students were killed and 33 were wounded. No date was announced for the second trial.

The suspects, most of them settlers from the occupied West Bank, were greeted with applause and songs from a throng of family members and supporters as they walked into the vestibule outside the courtroom.

Disclosure of the underground has been an embarrassment to the government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, which has made the construction of Jewish settlements a cornerstone of its policy and which critics accuse of encouraging extremism.

Shamir, who faces a national election on 23 July, has condemned the terrorists but said the underground would not change his policies. Police arrested 27 suspects for crimes ranging from murder to illegally transporting stolen army weapons.

Price: Jordan 150 fils — Saudi Arabia & Qatar 3 riyals — UAE 3 dirhams — Kuwait & Bahrain 250 fils — Syria & Lebanon 3 pounds

'World Bank might help finance next urban development project in Jordan', UDD official

By Amal Ghandour
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — "The World Bank might be very willing to finance part of our next urban development project," Yacoub Amari, assistant director of the Urban Development Department (UDD) of the Amman Municipality, told The Star this week.

Commenting on the week long visit to Jordan by a World Bank delegation, Mr Amari said the delegation overlooked the first Urban Development Project, UDP, but discussed with the UDD prospects of finances for future UDPs.

He remarked that the delegation's decision to assist in future projects depends on its appraisal of the success of the current project. The World Bank contributed JD 6.5 million with an interest rate of 8.4 per cent to the JD 17 million project.

The UDD launched the first UDP in 1982 (which is yet to be completed) to assist low income families in several areas to improve upon their housing conditions. In the first phase of the project, the UDD set out to ameliorate the physical and social conditions of East Wahdat camp, Wadi Umm Al Rimam area, Wadi Haddadeh, Jebel Jofeh and Jebel Nuzha. It bought the lands of the families concerned and re-divided them into 100 square meters to be purchased by the families by who will pay by instalments spread over 20 years. 150,000 inhabitants are expected to benefit from the first stage of the project.

In the second phase, the UDD provided low cost housing and social services (5,000 plots, 20 square meters each to be developed by the owners, and training centres for men and women) in Marka, Ruseifah and Quweismeh.

Mr Amari was confident of the success of the project. He disclosed that 10,000 families have already applied for the second part of the project and said that the basic services of water, sewerage and electricity, and building materials have already been extended as part of the first section of the UDP.

And the first group from Marka will start building their houses in September, thus inaugurating the second part of the plan. "This project solves many problems for low income families who otherwise cannot hope to build their own houses and improve conditions around them," Mr Amari stressed.

He refrained from disclosing details of the upcoming UDD scheme saying "We are still in the preliminary studies of the next project. Hence, we cannot name the various areas under consideration, because rumours might bring up the prices of the land."

Mr Amari pointed out, however, that the project might cost more than the first UDP because of plans to improve many needy areas in Jordan.

Paul Ungurianu

Jazz fans take note

AMMAN (Star) — Drummer Raja Kawar, the voice behind Radio Jordan's 'Jazz Hour', will be practising what he preaches at the Royal Cultural Centre on Thursday 5 July.

Raja together with Khaled Dajani on keyboard and Paul Ungurianu on electric bass make up the Amman Jazz Band and they will be giving their first Amman concert at the RCC.

The band has been playing together for about a year and performed last year at the Jerash Festival. Although their experience in Amman is limited the groups musical experience is extensive.

Paul Ungurianu began as a guitarist then moved to electric bass. Self-taught drummer Raja Kawar has played professionally with jazz bands both in the United States and in Lebanon.

For its Thursday concert the band will be joined by guest musicians Louis Nahhas who is flying in from Cyprus specially, on guitar and Hassan Fanni on saxophone. The programme will include music by such jazz greats as Dave Brubeck, Paul Simon, Focus and Grover Washington Junior, together with a selection of their own compositions.

The band hopes its concert will be just a beginning. Ultimately it would like to establish a jazz club here with regular weekly performance, visiting musicians, discussions etc.

Tickets for Thursday's concert are available from the Royal Cultural Centre.

JTV special programmes

AMMAN — For those who intend to spend the coming holidays at home, Jordan Television has several interesting programmes to show. JTV would show Betti Davis, her work and life in detail as well as excerpts of her work in a special programme on Friday 29 June at 9:10 pm. Love and classical music are combined in Saturday's feature film "Pad and How to Use it". Brian Bedford plays the role of a youth obsessed with classical music to the point he is too shy to mix in the real world. His attempt to attract a girlfriend, played by Julie Sommars, backfires as she falls in love with his best friend.

The first episode out of 20 of Tolstoy's "War and Peace" is a programme that will suit Russian literature lovers — on Sunday at 9:10 pm. JTV's new bestseller is about a woman who leads the kind of life many dream about. Starting off as a Russian princess and ending as a Hollywood movie goddess. Princess Daisy's struggle embodies a tragic childhood in Europe and arriving in the states penniless.

As a holiday special Princess Daisy will be shown on Sunday 1 and Monday 2 July at 10.15 pm.

The Star will publish full details of the JTV programme in its 12 July issue.

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Efforts to boost domestic tourism

Tourism Authority announces hotel rates for Jordanians

By Hiyam Asakrieh
Special to The Star

AMMAN — The Tourism Authority has announced new hotel rates applicable to Jordanians except for Aqaba hotels on official and religious holidays. The Director General of the Tourism Authority Mr Michel Hamarneh told The Star this week that the move aims at boosting domestic tourism. He said it is part of a 'Jordanian domestic year' programme which seeks to encourage Jordanians to visit tourist and archaeological sites in the country at moderate expense .

Mr Hamarneh expressed the hope that hoteliers will adhere to the rates which will prevent hotels from competing with each other and consequently support the national income. He said the rates will be reviewed every year taking into consideration the situation of tourism at the time. Tourism agents will have a discount of 10 per cent as commission when the guests come through their offices.

The new minimum charges which cover one overnight stay, two meals including breakfast, and services are as follows :-

Five star hotels
JD 12.500 Single room
JD 19.500 Double room (Single occupancy)
JD 25 Double room (Double occupancy)
JD 7 Extra bed

Four star hotels -- Aqaba & Petra
JD 8.500 Single room
JD 13.500 Double room (Single occupancy)
JD 17 Double room (Double occupancy)
JD 5 Extra bed

Four star hotels — Amman
JD 7.500 Single room
JD 12.500 Double room (Single occupancy)
JD 15 Double room (Double occupancy)
JD 5 Extra bed

Three star hotels
JD 6 single room
JD 9 Double room (Single occupancy)
JD 12 Double room (Double occupancy)
JD 3 Extra bed

Entrance fees for museums and historical places

AMMAN (Star) — The Ministry of Culture, Youth and Antiquities has announced entrance fees for visitors to museums and historical places in the country. The Department of Antiquities began charging the fees from 23 June and they apply to all visitors above the age of 12.

A circular issued by the Minister Dr. Abdullah 'Owedat fixed the fees as follows:

Jerash: 250 fils for Jordanian visitors and 500 fils for foreign visitors. Jerash, sound and light site: JD 1 for both Jordanians and foreign visitors.

Petra: 250 fils for Jordanians, JD 1 for foreigners

Fees for the Jordanian museum, folklore museum, Madaba folklore museum and Kerak archaeological site are 150 fils for Jordanians and 250 fils for foreigners.

For official visitors, the circular stated that the Department of Antiquities should be informed beforehand about the number of visitors and time of their visit to enable it to issue permits which will exempt such visitors from paying fees.

Aqsa Mosque week observed

By Sana' Alul
Special to The Star

AMMAN — The General Secretariat of the Higher World Council of Mosques at its ninth session has called for contributions to the Aqsa Mosque Fund -- for which a special account was opened by the World Islamic League in Makkah. The Secretariat suggested that the last week of Ramadan should be observed as the 'Aqsa Mosque Week' to provide a constant reminder to Muslims all over the world of their duty towards the Holy Land. It also called for prayers for the people in the occupied territories.

On the occasion the Star spoke to some Palestinian and Jordanian officials who emphasized the importance of the call which will remind Muslims all over the world of Jerusalem and the tyrannical acts committed by the Israelis who aim at destroying the Islamic historical sites in general and the Aqsa Mosque in particular

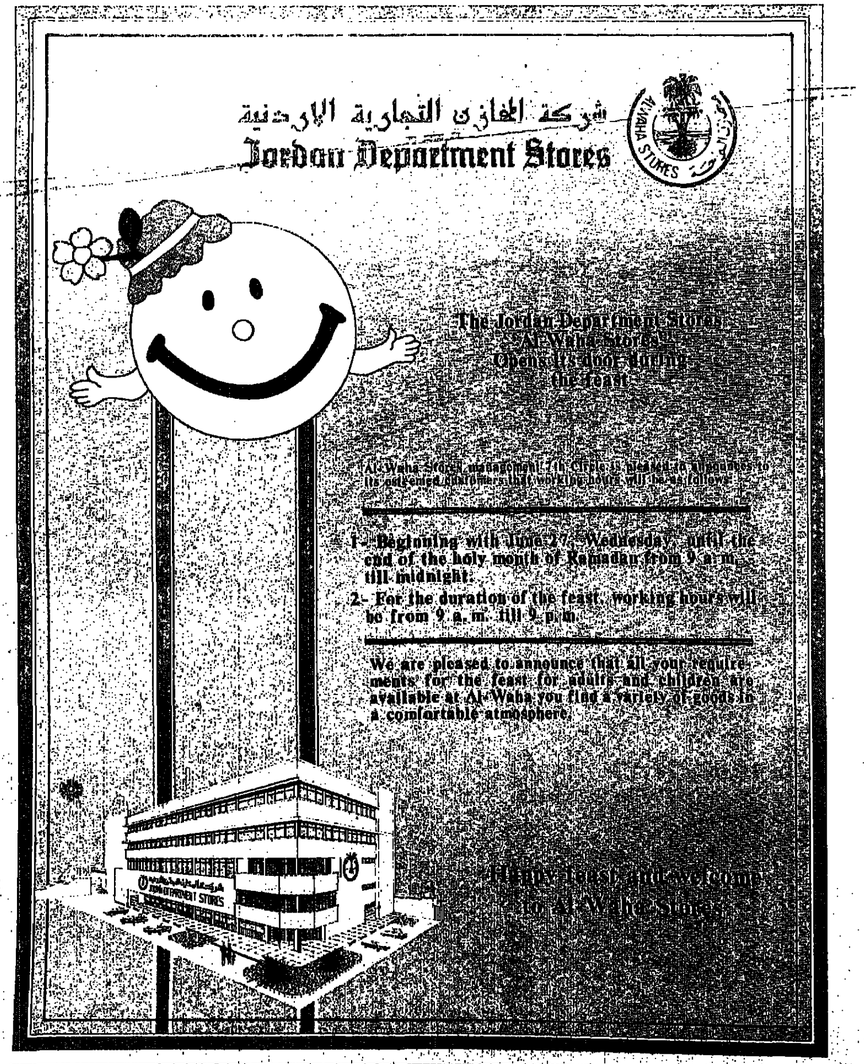
Mr Mohammad Milhem, the exiled mayor of Halhoul, said "Israel is planning to destroy the Aqsa Mosque and this is clear in the photographs which Israelis have at their homes and which were distributed at the recent Jewish conference in Morocco. The photographs show the old town of Jerusalem without the Aqsa Mosque" Mr Milhem hopes this week will mark the beginning of real planning and work for liberation and not shouting of slogans

Dr Zuhdi Saed, the Palestinian representative on the Arab Economic Unity Council said in spite of Jordanians and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) continued support for Jerusalem it is still not enough. He continued, "how can we compare the festivals and solidarity weeks held to the recent meeting of 400 Jewish millionaires and American companies whicl was held last month in Jerusalem in order to rescue the Israeli economy"

Seat belts

AMMAN — An official of the Police Traffic Department Colonel Ahmed Dmour has said that the use of seat belts in vehicles in the country has reduced the seriousness of injuries resulting from motor accidents in the last few months. He explained however that the department has not undertaken any survey to determine the extent of injuries sustained by people wearing seat belts during accidents. The seat belts he continued, reduce the impact of accidents especially front riders because they prevent them from the often broken windscreens.

Col. Dmour said the wearing of seatbelts was made compulsory with effect from January 1983 and it applied to all vehicles, private, or commercial. Owners of old cars which were originally not equipped with seatbelts were given six months to buy the belts and fix them



2 associations work out ways to co-ordinate their activities

Foreign construction workers to be replaced

By Ibtisam J. Dababneh
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The Construction Workers Association (CWA) and the Contracting Association (CA) are working out ways of strengthening ties between them in order to co-ordinate their activities.

At a meeting of the two associations held in Amman recently, it was decided that the CWA president Mr. Abdul Razak Mohammed Sa'id visit contracting offices and discuss among other things the replacement of non-Jordanian construction workers with Jordanians. The visits are expected to start by the middle of next month.

Speaking to The Star, Mr. Sa'id said the discussions will also cover ways to improve working conditions of workers and raise their level of productivity through training courses. He said there should be a sufficient local labour force to replace the present foreign labour force.

Mr. Sa'id enumerated several problems inhibiting the CWA. These include the tendency for foreign workers to create job instabilities by moving from one job to the other. The effect of this on employers is delay in executing jobs. The foreign workers generally are willing to accept relatively lower wages than Jordanians, therefore employers prefer to hire the foreigners, thus overlooking the law that priority should be given to Jordanians. As a result, only 3 per cent of Jordanians are in the construction and contracting fields.

Mr. Sa'id noted that many of the foreign workers come to Jordan as visitors or tourists, but later find jobs and remain working without permits. He said the influx of foreign workers, apart from creating unemployment among Jordanians has led to an increase in the crime rate in the country.

The labour amendment law will definitely guarantee the rights of Jordanian workers as well as organize the non-Jordanian labour force, Mr. Sa'id added.

Foreign construction workers: "Tendency to create job instabilities"

UNDP to assist in projects

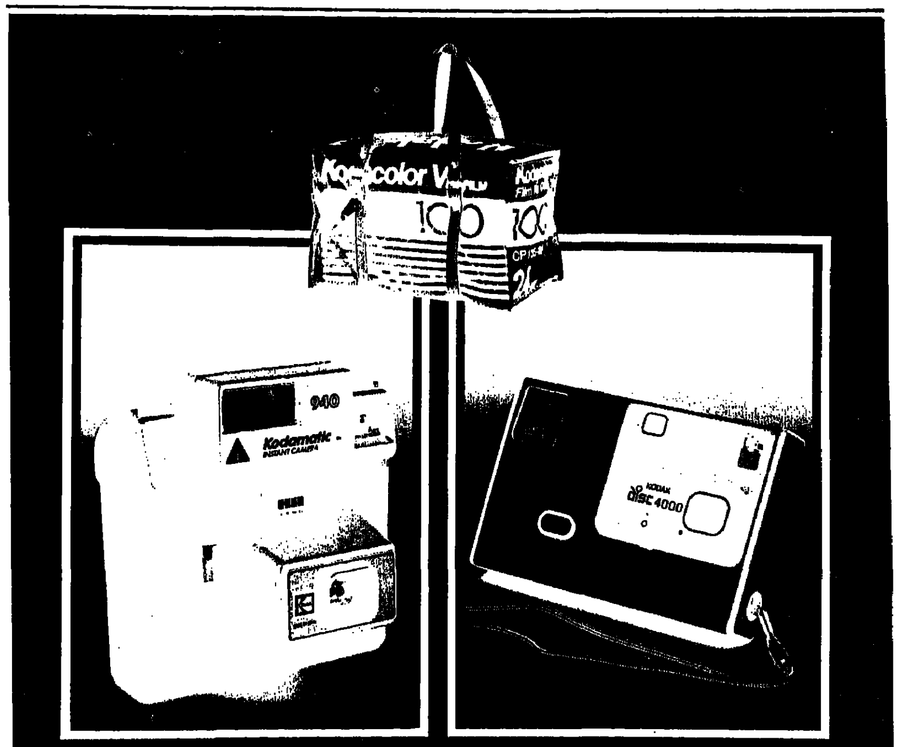
By Sawsan Musallam
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is to approve next month, a project aimed at strengthening the development planning capacities of the country.

The project which is expected to last for 18 months will begin on 1 July, and it will assist the National Planning Council (NPC) in the formulation of the new five-year development plan beginning from 1986-1990. It will also help monitor the projects under the current development programme.

Two experts, an economic engineer and an economic planner are expected in the country to offer technical advice to the NPC on the project. Moreover, short-term international consultancy will be provided to carry out the necessary studies and surveys which might be required for certain sectors.

One important aspect in UNDP assistance is the in-service training provided by the international experts to the NPC staff. The UNDP has been providing technical assistance to Jordan since 1975.



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Out of balance

By Mamdouh El-Ghaly

THIS WEEK showed fluctuation in prices up and down. There were two big deals involving the Islamic Bank reaching JD 700,000, thus causing the daily handling average to remain out of balance. The general condition in the market is not encouraging, at least on the short term.

Over 475,000 shares were handled at a value of JD 1,200,000 divided among 650 contracts: a slight increase of 5.8 per cent compared to last week.

The daily handling average came to 240,000 with a deviation of 59.9 per cent or 12 per cent of the total around this average. This shows the impact of the Islamic Bank's deals on deviation.

During this week the shares of 59 companies were handled from which 13 companies gained including: Universal Insurance closing at JD 0.930 up from JD 0.850; Jordan Tanning company at JD 1.510 up from JD 1.420; Islamic Investment House at JD 1.180 up from JD 1.130; the Jordanian Financial Securities at JD 1.290 up from JD 1.240.

Twenty five companies lost including: Yarmouk Insurance at JD 1.220 down from JD 1.340; Jordan Tobacco and Cigarettes Company at JD 11.500 down from JD 12.500; Matches Industries at JD 0.920 down from JD 0.980; Jordan-Gulf Bank at JD 2.600 down from JD 2.700. Twenty one companies had no change in their share prices.

The Star index at the time of closing came to 273.50; a very slight drop of one quarter of a point or a 0.05 per cent decrease.

In the over-the-counter market, more than 63,000 shares were handled at a market value of JD 27,000

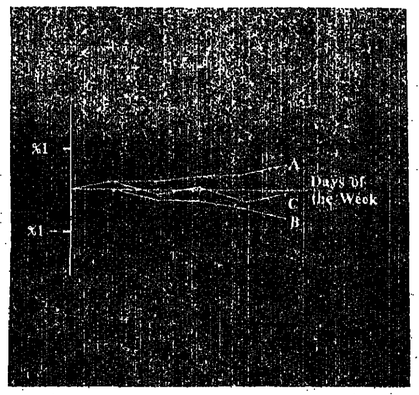
Trading in the regular market was distributed among the sectors according to the following percentages:

Sector	Market share	Last week's share
Banks	83.1%	74.7%
Industry	12.3%	18.4%
Services	1.8%	2.2%
Insurance	2.8%	4.7%

Prominent firms whose shares were traded, by sector:

	Share of sector	Share of market
Banks (out of 18 traded)		
1. Islamic Bank	65.8%	54.7%
2. National Bank	18.2%	5.1%
3. Arab Bank	6.1%	15.1%
Industrials (out of 27 traded)		
1. Jordan Petroleum Refinery	12.6%	1.6%
2. South Cement Company	11.1%	1.4%
3. Arab Chemical Detergents	9.9%	1.2%
4. National Steel Factories	8.3%	1%
Services (out of 7 traded)		
1. Jordan Electric Power	31.1%	0.5%
Insurance (out of 7 traded)		
1. Jordan Insurance	34.4%	1%
2. Jordan-Gulf Insurance	19.4 %	.5%

The weekly record



A. Companies showing an increase in stock prices

B. Companies with a price decrease

C. The mean record figure

Which solution to prevent a Third World debt collapse?

By Robert Poullot
Star Economy Correspondent

THE BRUTAL world debt crisis which erupted in August 1982 seems to have evolved into a permanent international fixture threatening the international financial markets. This came as a critical reminder last week from nine Latin American countries which met to exchange on new ways to negotiate with Western commercial banks.

Sure enough, they fell short of creating a "debt cartel" which could have dictated settlement terms to their international creditors. After all, those debtor countries, more so then banks in North America, Europe or Japan, really hold the big end of the stick. If they decided to wipe out their debt, worth hundreds of billions of dollars, the whole world could sink in a 1930-type depression following the bankruptcy of hundreds of banks.

The other reminder last week came from the bank for international settlements (BIS), based in Basel, Switzerland, which acts as a sort of central club for central bankers. In a harsh statement, the BIS invited Washington to cut back its budgetary deficit in order to ease the burden of high interest rates on the dollar. The upcoming presidential elections have undoubtedly pushed the debate in favour of a spending slash but the growing East-West tension is acting as a countervailing force to keep defence expenditures as high as possible.

One line of thought in Europe links those two issues in an attempt to solve once and for all the Third World debt crisis ticking like a real time bomb. New peace avenues between the two super-powers could help curtail significantly the cost of a 'terror equilibrium, help both countries to funnel more cash into productive activities and speed up the world economic recovery.

Growth counts more than interest rates

For economic recovery, more than a lowering of interest rates, is what could ease tremendously the current debt problem and pave the way to a completely new approach to Third World financing facilities.

The Washington-based Institute for International Economics found out that a one per cent rise in growth by industrial nations was seven times as important as every one per cent change in interest rates.

The Federal Reserve Board, applying similar types of economic scenarios to Latin America, found that economic growth among industrial nations had four times more impact than equivalent interest rate movements. In short, interest rates would have to drop by at least four per cent and as much as seven per cent before triggering the same effect as a one per cent growth in gross national products (the sum of all goods and services) of the 24 most industrialised countries of the world.

According to the Washington study, each one per cent of growth triggers a jump of three per cent in Third World exports and leads to a further three per cent real terms of trade shift in the less developed countries' favour during the economic upswing.

Put differently, it means that the more export earnings a debtor country can pocket from the industrial world, the easier it is to settle debt repayments. If there is no export outlet due to a recession in the industrial nations, it is clear that whatever the rates are, there just won't be enough foreign exchange reserves around to honour the debt.

The more export earnings a debtor country can pocket from the industrial world, the easier it is to settle debt repayments.

Last year, there were strong hopes that a combination of US economic recovery and a drop in interest rates (the six month London Interbank offered rates — or Libor — on US dollar deposits fell from 13.48 per cent to 9.82 per cent over 1982) would be enough to ease off critical pressure on the Third World. However, rates swiftly moved back to 12 per cent this year and might pursue their rise if no drastic policy is soon implemented in Washington.

Last month, Jacques De Larosiere, the International Monetary Fund's managing director, outlined three central causes of the problem which has pushed Third World debts to over US $650 billion.

— Over expansionary fiscal and monetary policies of debtor countries which contributed to fuel high inflation and erode domestic savings.

— Highly adverse developments in the world economy such as the second oil price shock, the steep rise of interest rates and growing protectionary measures on the part of industrial nations.

— The easy availability and attractiveness of external financing due to liberal lending policies on the part of banks and negative real interest rates (until late 1979).

As a way out of the current crisis, he *proposed to back financially* sound adjustment efforts in indebted countries and to pursue policies consistent with securing and extending the present recovery among industrial nations. In other words, De Larosiere was stressing the fact that a sound recovery can only take place if Third World nations can resume imports thanks to a growth in their exports.

Severe and simultaneous retrenchment by the biggest developing nations such as Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Turkey, Indonesia, Venezuela, Nigeria, Korea and Yugoslavia, which account for over US $400 billion of outstanding Third World debts, therefore could endanger the recovery of the international economy on which the countries and their creditors depend for an orderly and assured return to full debt service.

The solutions

A wide range of short to medium term solutions have so far been proposed by several banks and organisations with two features:

— It is becoming more and more obvious for most banks that they will have to forego a substantial amount of overdue interest payments and perhaps even of the principal portion of their outstanding loans to remain afloat.

— No suggestion was made that could help avoid a repetition of what happened in the 70s while securing new recycling modes from the cash-rich nations to cash-short developing countries.

Some 20 different proposals have so far been submitted without attracting any wide consensus.

The first type aims at intercepting the commercial banks' loans through the creation of a world intermediary body or agency which, in exchange for taking over Third World loans at a discount of up to 10 per cent, *could issue secured and fully* guaranteed bonds at low interest rate for maturities of up to 30 years.

Felix Rohatyn of Lazard Freres would see such an agency operate under the aegis of the IMF or the World Bank. Professor Peter Kenen of Princeton University would call the agency the international debt discount corporation while Richard Weinert, who advised Nicaragua on its rescheduling negotiations, prefers to see the World Bank play such a role.

For its part, Barclays Bank suggest rather a split role among all major industrial countries' central banks. The cash recovered by the commercial banks could be recycled through each country's national export credit agency in order to finance exports to developing nations.

Norman Bailey, formerly of the US National Security Council, and his colleagues lean in favour of the Barclays Bank formula whereby exchange participation notes would be issued by central banks to private banks in return for their Third World loans. The rate of return on those certificates would be calculated as a function of developing countries' ability to service the loans.

Morgan Grenfell is a little tougher, it proposes that the international agency, backed by the IMF, buys the banks' loans at face value, offering in exchange non-interest bearing bonds which could be sold at discount on a secondary market.

The second type solution is based on an international insu-

Continued on page 7

No solution has yet been offered by the Arab world and it might be time for bankers and the eight Muslim OPEC aid sisters to meet on this very hot issue.

Boost for local projects

By Ibtisam Dababneh
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — Municipal revenue generating projects such as trade and commercial centres, truck service depots, car parks and vegetable and meat markets will benefit from a loan signed on 18 June between the Jordanian government and the European Investment Bank (EIB).

The loan of four million EUC's will be re-loaned to the Cities and Villages Development Bank for use in local projects.

Dr. Mahdi Al-Farhan, managing director of the CVDB, told The Star that the funds, in the form of a global loan, comprise two tranches. The first loan is for 2.5 million EUC's from the EIB granted for 15 years with an interest rate of 8.7 per cent. The second 1.5 million loan is granted from the European Economic Community, (EEC) own resources. This loan carries an interest rate of 1 per cent and will be repaid of 40 years.

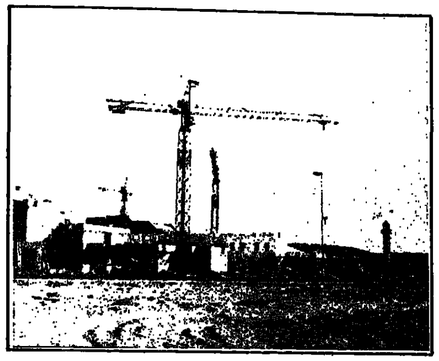
Dr. Farhan pointed out that the cost of capital from two loans is approximately 5 per cent for the duration of both tranches.

Dr. Farhan said that the application period for drawing the funds is two years and withdrawals must be on the strength of technically and economically appraised studies.

The purpose of this loan, Dr. Farhan said, is to strengthen the general liquidity of the bank and consolidate its resources as a contribution to strengthening the economic development in Jordan, he said.

Dr. Farhan disclosed that the 2.5 EUC loan is the first loan granted by the EIB, but the second one which the CVDB has obtained from the International lending bodies, the first being $10 million loan granted by the World Bank in 1982. This has now been totally utilized by the CVDB.

Dr. Farhan added that the CVDB is hoping to obtain further loans from the EID and the World Bank in future.



Municipal projects will benefit

Debt collapse

Continued from page 6

rance scheme costing each bank about one per cent (which is the historical rate of default) of its portfolio and requiring in addition contributions from central banks. At least, that is how Governor Wallich of the US Federal Reserve Board sees it.

By contrast, Dr. Witteveen, the former managing director of the IMF, would see an insurance facility covering 75 per cent of loan exposure and issued by the IMF provided that debtors complied with the fund programme performance criteria.

Minos Zombanakis, the celebrated American financier of Greek origin who also acts as an outside advisor to the Saudis, would only require the insurance system to apply on the tail end of rescheduled loans. For instance, if after seven years of a 10-year rescheduling arrangement a debtor could not meet the IMF performance targets, the last three years would be fully insured.

Other solutions relate to an equity system. For instance, a world stock exchange could be created, under the supervision of the World Bank's International Finance Corporation, to funnel equity capital into developing countries. Debtor nations could cut down their liabilities by offering equity share in their national companies, airlines, petroleum, cement, agriculture, etc.

Anthony Solomon, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, suggests to convert into capital overdue interest payments under a 'cap shield' system which could ease the debt service. Others have proposed to limit interest payments to a percentage of the borrower's export earnings (from 15 to 30 per cent).

No solution has yet been offered by the Arab world and it might be time for bankers and the eight Muslim OPEC aid sisters to meet on this very hot issue to deal particularly with the most indebted Middle East and North African nations.

British standards on pipes

AMMAN (Star) — The Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism Dr Jawad Anani has announced that British Standard no 1387/1967 is to be applied to all locally produced and imported steel pipes in Jordan.

The British standard was chosen because it is comprehensive in specifying the dimensions, weight and mass of steel pipes. It also included the necessary tests to specify strength, folding, compression and durability.

Under the new regulations steel pipes will not be cleared by the customs department unless proven to be in accordance with BS 1387/1967. This applies also with regard to the opening of letters of credit and the submission of import licences.

In the case of letters of credit opened before the date of the new regulations, or goods already shipped, the ministry will study each case separately.

Opportunities for Contractors

New opportunities

- CONSTRUCTION OF pavements and yards: details available from the University of Jordan upon payment of JD 30. Closing date 16 July
- SUPPLY OF gravel, construction of box culverts, supply and spreading of gravel as final coat for Ithrih-Jarba-Shobak road: details available from the Directorate of Public Works, Ma'an upon payment of JD 15, JD 10 and JD 10 respectively. Closing date 11 July.
- CONSTRUCTION OF workshop building in Na'ur: details available from the Telecommunications Corporation upon payment of JD 15. Closing date 14 July.
- ASPHALTING FOOTPATHS : details available from Karameh rural council upon payment of JD 20. Closing date 9 July.
- OPENING AND asphalting roads, supply of gravel, final layers for roads. Details are available from the Director of Works, Amman Governorate for a total of 12 contracts, documents valued at JD 10 and 15. Closing date 5 July.

AQABA RAILWAY CORPORATION

INVITATION TO TENDER
Tender No. 8/84

Aqaba Railway Corporation announces the invitation to tender for supply of fish plates with bolts and nuts for S-34, S-30 and S-33 rails.

Tender documents are available on payment of non-refundable fee of JD 20 from the Aqaba Railway Corporation Office in Ma'an.

The closing date for sub nission of tender is 12:00 hrs local ti ne Sunday Aug. 12, 1984.

Sahel Hamzeh
Director General

AQABA RAILWAY CORPORATION

INVITATION TO TENDER

Aqaba Railway Corporation announces the invitation to tender for supply of Permanent Way Machineries and Equipments.

Tender documents are available on payment of non-refundable fees as indicated below from the Aqaba Railway Corporation Office in Ma'an.

The closing date for sub nission of Tender is 12:00 hours local ti ne Sunday Aug. 12, 1984.

1. Tender No. 9/84 Small machinery for track work viz. Rail cutting machine, rail drilling machine etc. JD 30
2. Tender No. 10/84 Rail bending machine, track laying rollers, rail movers, wagon movers, rail carrying tongs etc. JD 20

Sahel Hamzeh
Director General

TENDER NOTICE

The Directorate of Projects/Ministry of Education announces the issuing of the following tenders which are part of the third educational project sponsored by the World Bank.

Tender	No
Egg laying house	35
Food processing lab & dairy	36

Interested bidders are invited to collect documents from the procurement section at the Directorate of Projects starting 23rd of June against the payment of JD 5 or U.S.$15 for each package.

Closing date will be 10.00 a. n., Aug. 14, 1984.

Director of Projects,
Barakat Al Tarawneh

Despite the ban on oil sales to the apartheid state

Oil tankers sail from the Gulf to South Africa

[illegible]

[illegible] 12 months are shrouded in mystery. [illegible] December 19[illegible] it was anchored off the Arabian Sea port of [illegible] in the United Arab Emirates, where it remained for some five months. This was not unusual. In early 198[illegible] the world tanker market was in deep recession, and many vessels were lying idle in and around the Gulf. At an unknown date, but probably in May 1983, the Ogden Nelson loaded at the Mubarek oil terminal in Sharjah, one of the United Arab Emirates. There is no record of its destination. Two months later, on 8 July, it arrived at Dubai's Fateh oil terminal, loaded, and left the following day, giving Rotterdam as the destination.

There is no record of the vessel ever having arrived in Rotterdam, and after the departure from Fateh there followed an other prolonged gap in reported movements. The Ogden Nelson next

Gulf oil — reaches the apartheid state despite the ban

showed up in late September, loading at Iran's oil export terminal on Kharg Island. There is no record of where this cargo was offloaded.

Shortly before 22 November, however, the ship arrived again at the UAE's Fateh oil terminal, and later left for an unknown destination. There were no further sightings until 27 January this year, when the supertanker was anchored off the South African port of Durban where, according to shipping sources, it remains to this day.

On 25 April, however, shipping circles learned that the Ogden Nelson had been sold on an 'as is, where is' basis to a South Korean breakers' yard, and its name was changed to the Nelson.

The Amsterdam-based Shipping Research Bureau, sponsored by anti-apartheid groups, has just published a report on secret oil shipments to South Africa in 1981-82, which noted that "an unusually high proportion of ships involved were scrapped, laid up, sold and/or had [illegible] South Africa. [illegible] The Ogden Nelson was [illegible]

[illegible] Marine of New York, which owned and operated the Ogden Nelson throughout 198[illegible] and early 198[illegible], has some difficulty explaining its movements. Chaim Barash, the company's operations manager, had a very poor recollection of the vessel's activities, despite the fact that it was one of only two supertankers owned by his firm. He couldn't remember where the vessel had been during the mysterious gaps in its movement record during 1983 and early 1984, although he did seem to recall that it had called at Rotterdam and in the Caribbean.

The Shipping Research Bureau report detailed 57 cases of tankers offloading in South Africa between July 1981 and December 1982, accounting for half the country's 22.5 million tons oil imports in the period. Several of the ships made a number of separate deliveries; one of them called at South Africa eight times. The Ogden Nelson was not mentioned.

Despite a ban on oil sales to South Africa by OPEC members, in 40 of the 57 cases the vessels had sailed to South Africa from the Gulf. In eight cases the ships sailed from Brunei, an oil exporting country whose foreign policy was under UK control until 1 January this year.

A key role in the South African oil trade is played by Norwegian companies, who owned and/or managed the vessels in 43 of the 57 cases.

There is no mandatory UN embargo on oil sales to South Africa, but last December the General Assembly passed a resolution urging that the trade be outlawed and requesting member states to take 'effective action' against the firms involved.

Iran to use its human waves again

By Cathy Evans

TEHRAN (ONS) — All over Iran boys are hiding from the recruiters of the volunteer squads and the revolutionary guards. Once a boy finishes school in Iran, he cannot take up a job unless he has the necessary slip of paper which proves that he has done his part in fighting Iraq.

Boys are purposely failing their end of term examinations to put off the fateful day for one more year. Iran's war with Iraq is now beginning to be felt in every home in the country. Casualties have become the most sensitive issue in Iran.

With a population of nearly 40 million, Iran was always thought better able to withstand heavy losses than Iraq, which has only 14 million people. Ayatollah Khomeini, it was thought, could still call on waves of volunteers to fight his war against Iraqi president, Saddam Hussein. But now, many Iranians openly talk of their opposition to the war.

The Iranian president, Ali Khomeini has called on all youth to be prepared to deal "the final and decisive blow against Iraq." Volunteers of the revolutionary guards who have previous experience in the February offensive, are ordered to gather at their depots. Tehran is nervous and apprehensive, as it braces itself for another round of casualties.

Most foreign diplomats in Tehran believe that the start of the offensive may still be some five to ten days away. Many speculate that Iran is making use of Western expectations of an imminent ground offensive in order to wear out Iraqi nerves. Iran is more likely to go ahead when it feels the time is suitable, probably towards the end of the month when the Iraqi marshes dry out.

If, however, casualties mount in the air and missiles attack being carried out daily by Iraq, then this schedule could be moved up.

The forthcoming land battle promises to be bloody. Because of the weapons shortage, Iran will be forced to use the 'human wave' tactics again. Iraq will be meeting the offensive with newly-delivered cluster bombs from Chile.

Most of the Iranian fighting is likely to be done by the boys and old men of the Bassij volunteer squads, who get only four weeks training, plus the revolutionary guards. Mindful of the political impact of high casualties, the Iranians now prefer to use the more experienced hands among the volunteers,

Iranian boys taken prisoners of war in Iraqi camps — boys in Iran are scared of the recruiters.

and have ended the policy of using young children as soldiers.

The regular army has long argued against the use of 'human wave' tactics, and there are reports of resignations among senior officers over the issue. But the army has been open to accusations of timidity and lack of zeal, for it has been the volunteers who have led the way and notched up the successes in marshes in February. The arguments of the army that more conventional strategies should be used, employing more artillery and tanks, falls on stony ears in a country suffering from a weapons supply shortage.

But there are also other problems in the armed forces, say foreign diplomats. The purges of officers deemed insufficiently loyal to Khomeini continue. There are also growing grumbles about pay and lack of leave and promotion.

In the air force, reports from the Gulf speak of a steady stream of defections amongst Iranian pilots. And in the navy, the commander, Afzali was executed last year on charges of high treason and being a member of the Communist Party.

Nevertheless religious zeal must never be discounted as a military factor, and by military attaches in Tehran. That ingredient alone promises that the coming offensive by Iran will not necessarily be its last.

Oil shut off would affect Japan

LONDON (AP) — Far from suffering oil-starvation as a result of the Iran-Iraq war, the industrialized nations have had time to find oil elsewhere, and there is quite a bit left over.

Unlike the oil crises of 1973 and 1979, there has been no panic buying to run prices up. Britain, Canada and Mexico have come from nowhere in the past 10 years and now are important oil-exporters.

There is a well-known world oil glut, at least partly due to lower demand resulting from the economic recessions caused by the earlier oil crises. Enough oil to satisfy several months of demand is sloshing about in moored tankers and in strategic reserves, and governments profess willingness to share oil with partners in a pinch.

It might have been different. Iran has 7.5 per cent of the worlds proven oil reserves and Iraq has 6.3 per cent, according to British petroleums statistical review of world energy.

If all the regions oil were lost to the industrialized West and Japan, it would be an economic disaster of the first order. Japan, especially, would be affected since it imports virtually all its oil, and two-thirds of its imports pass through the Strait of Hormuz at the mouth of the Gulf.

But despite this danger, an Associated Press survey of Europe and Japan shows an air of confidence in countries whose economies had been severely damaged by the oil shocks of 1973 and 1979.

Pierre Marin, spokesman for the French energy ministry, said "France is not at all anxious about the oil situation."

Bernhard Heitze of the West German economic ministry commented: "In comparison with the first crisis in 1973 and 1974 — and we have no crisis now — the situation is a completely changed one."

Britain became a net oil exporter in 1980 and is now the main source for the Netherlands and France, supplanting Saudi Arabia, which has slipped to third place behind Nigeria as a source of French oil imports.

In the Netherlands, which had some carless Sundays after the 1973 oil crisis, Economics Ministry Spokesman Joop Wilhelmus said "the war has had no impact on the flow of oil to Rotterdams massive petrochemical industries. The supply of crude oil is continuing at the same pace as before the war."

The recent attacks on Gulf shipping caused most concern in Japan, with its 65-per cent dependence on Gulf oil. Japanese ships have stopped calling at oil ports in Iran, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. But in Tokyo the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said "the shipping difficulty would have no immediate impact because Japan maintains more than 90 days worth of oil reserves. Meanwhile, Japan will reportedly look into increasing its intake from other oil sources such as Southeast Asia.

When the seven biggest industrialized democracies met in London 7-9 June their final communique said "they had determined that adequate (oil) supplies could be maintained for a substantial period of time by international co-operation and mutually supportive action."

Here is some of the arithmetic behind that confidence: — Oil demand in the non-communist world is now 44 million barrels per day (BPD) while production capacity is 52 million BPD "that's the basic glut," according to figures from the Paris-based international energy agency.

Nonetheless, the United States is linked to Japan and the European industrialized nations which are more dependent on the Gulf, and Hodel said' America would inevitably share the dislocations if the supply of oil is interrupted."

Egyptian school examination held in Gaza town

Palestinian students cross the barbed wire fence

VIENNA (UNRWA) — Locked gates in a barbed wire fence, runs along both sides of the border separating Egypt and the Israeli occupied Gaza Strip, were opened last week to allow nearly 100 teenagers to take their final high school — the Egyptian secondary school certificate — examination, at a school in Gaza town, 40 kilometres away from the border. The students — 55 girls and 40 boys — were Palestine refugees living in Canada camp on the Egyptian side of the frontier

Egyptian examination

Why were these young people leaving Egypt to take an Egyptian examination in the Gaza Strip? It was because they belonged to the school system run in the Gaza Strip by UNRWA, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

The 143 UNRWA schools in the Gaza Strip use the Egyptian syllabus because Egypt had controlled the Strip before the Israeli occupation beginning in 1967. And so it's the Egyptian examination that is still held there today for graduating high school students.

These students are living in Egypt because their parents bought small houses on the Egyptian side of the border when their original camp homes were demolished after the Israeli occupation of both the Gaza Strip and the Egyptian Sinai. But Israel completed its withdrawal from Sinai two years ago, and the people in Canada Camp were left behind, cut off by the border, which had become an international frontier again.

Altogether some 5,000 Palestine refugees were cut off in Canada camp, which takes its name from the Canadian army contingent that once served with the United Nations Emergency Force.

Palestinian students studying in a school run by UNRWA in a refugee camp

Until 1982, Canada camp straddled an ill-defined border, but because Israel occupied both Gaza and the Sinai, there were no difficulties for refugees in moving freely throughout the area. Then in 1982, the original international frontier was re-established.

In closing the border, however, the Palestine refugees in Canada camp were separated from the 44,000-strong Palestinian community of Rafah in the Gaza Strip. They have now been isolated for two years, with husbands and wives and children separated by the barbed wire of the frontier. Those with permits can cross the border to visit close family members; others cannot. Every day, relatives shout messages and greetings to each other across the no-man's land.

Education continued

The youngsters in Canada camp were able to continue their education across the border. Fifty permanent UNRWA staff members (themselves Palestine refugees) live in the camp, including two school supervisors, four head teachers and 31 other teachers. They established a school which runs in three shifts with over 1,200 students.

Last year 50 Canada camp students (and 62 in 1982) were able to take their examination in Gaza. Without the secondary school certificate, students cannot continue their education or compete for one of the few jobs that are available.

Also among the 50 UNRWA staff living in Canada camp are some medical personnel who started up a clinic to serve the camp residents. This clinic is staffed by nurses and is visited one day every two weeks by an UNRWA doctor and staff nurse from the Gaza Strip.

UNRWA is also able to send 100 tons of food rations to Canada camp every two months for distribution to the poorest of the refugees. UNRWA trucks are not allowed to cross the border, so the rations are sent in five Agency trucks to the border, then transferred to vehicles of the Egyptian authorities for transport to the camp.

Before 1982, the 5,000 residents of Canada camp benefitted from the full range of UNRWA's education, health and welfare services that are provided to more than 350,000 registered Palestine refugees living in the Gaza Strip, as well as refugees in the West Bank, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria. Now they are cut off from this help, they have few employment possibilities and many are faced with continued separation from their families.

And so every day for 11 days during the examination, the isolated students from Canada camp crossed the frontier and returned to the camp back across the frontier.

America supports anti-Qadhafi rebels

By Patrick Seale

LONDON (ONS) — Two months after the shootings outside the Libyan People's Bureau in St. Jame's Square, London, the struggle between Col. Qadhafi and his opponents continues as virulently as ever.

Col Qadhafi — a difficult man to overthrow

On 8 May, a dozen young opponents, holed up in a building opposite the Aziziyya barracks in Tripoli where Qadhafi has his home, were killed in a shoot-out with Government troops. This was the first large-scale armed challenge to Qadhafi in his 15-year rule.

Qadhafi accused Muslim brother hit-teams, operating from Sudan with American support, of being responsible. He struck back with massive repression — opposition sources speak of 5,000 arrests — and it is known that seven Libyans were publicly hanged in the first week of this month.

Coming so soon after the London drama which soured his relations with Europe, the 8 May shoot-out seems clearly to have rattled Qadhafi. Last week, on the anniversary of the expulsion of American troops from Wheelus Field airbase, he launched one of his wildest attacks against the United States. He warned Washington that if it continued to export terrorism to him, he would retaliate by "exporting terrorism to the heart of America". He committed Libya to helping to overthrow 'the dirty American agent,' President Nimeiry of Sudan.

There is no dispute that the group of young militants killed in the Tripoli clash were Muslim brothers recruited and sent on their mission by the National Front for the Salvation of Libya, an opposition group led by Muhammad Mugarrief, a 44-year old Libyan who worked closely with Qadhafi until 1980. His last post was ambassador in New Delhi.

According to opposition sources, the United States moved into active opposition to Qadhafi in that year and encouraged Mugarrief to set up his National Front with Saudi funds, estimated at £12 million.

Even more significant was the rallying to him of the international leadership of the Muslim Brotherhood which supplied scores of young zealots. So, in the half light of clandestine Libyan opposition, a movement has taken shape which claims to have American backing, Saudi funds, Muslim hit-men, and bases in Sudan and Morocco.

But far from being welcome among Libyan exiles, this development has caused alarm and bitter dissent. The National Front's main rival, the Manchester-based Libyan Constitutional Union (LCU), believes the United States is backing the wrong horse.

Infighting is an occupational disease of opposition movements, but the LCU, which rejects violence and stands for democratic legality, has some cogent arguments.

The first is that, if the Muslim brothers use the National Front to seize power in *Libya*, they will be even more difficult to dislodge than Qadhafi and even more of a threat to Libya's neighbours. Secondly, the LCU accuses Mugarrief of being as intolerant of opposition as Qadhafi. Thirdly, the LCU believes the abortive attack in Tripoli was an ill-conceived suicide mission which, far from promoting the cause of the resistance, set it back for years by providing Qadhafi with a pretext to clamp down.

Undoubtedly the disputes in the opposition contribute to Qadhafi's durability. Surrounded by his numerous relatives, his tribe, his army, his East German security experts, the fanatical youngsters of the revolutionary committees, and, above all, by the vast, flat Libyan desert so unfriendly to guerrillas, he is a difficult man to overthrow.

US escorts Gulf tankers

By Ian Mather

BAHRAIN — American warships are acting as escorts for tankers in the Gulf, sometimes against the wishes of the country concerned. Kuwait in particular, which takes a non-aligned stance, is embarrassed at having its tankers escorted unwillingly by US warships.

At least three such cases have become known. On one occasion the Kuwaiti freighter Ras Al Basrah, which was heading north up the Gulf, was approached at night by an American guided missile destroyer and ordered to identify itself.

When the Ras Al Basrah refused to break radio silence, the warship flashed its lights and insisted on accompanying it at close range. Kuwait does not want to draw attention to the fact that it is using its own ships to ferry its oil to tankers waiting in safe waters outside the Gulf. A spokesman for the Kuwait Oil Tanker Company said that Kuwait did not want escorts, and that US warships were endangering other shipping by breaking radio silence and giving away their positions.

US warships are keeping a low profile in the Gulf and their precise number is not known. Inside the Gulf, and sometimes visible from Bahrain where they have docking facilities, up to six American warships, at least two of which are guided missile destroyers, are operating.

Outside the Straits of Hormuz on the Indian Ocean patrol is a carrier task force headed by the USS America with 85 aircraft on board.

America has said it will not intervene unless the straits are blocked, and the Gulf States themselves have repeatedly stated that they wish to be responsible for their own defence.

However, the United States is by far the most powerful force in the region and has already become directly involved in the Gulf War by providing AWACS (early warning aircraft) flown by American crews to protect Saudi Arabian airspace. It was one such AWACS which enabled a Saudi fighter to shoot down an Iranian Phantom.

The extent of the American involvement indicates that the large-scale purchases of sophisticated military equipment have failed to provide the conservative oil-producing States of the Gulf Co-operation Council with the means to protect themselves and the shipping on which they depend.

Attempts by the GCC States to establish an 'umbrella' for ships have run into insuperable obstacles.

One plan for a safe shipping route hugging the southern coastline of the Gulf, where tankers would be under the protection of coastal defences, has proved impractical because the water is too shallow for supertankers.

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Turning point

THE CONTINUING meetings in Aden between the various factions of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) underscore the urgency of the phase through which the PLO is passing now in reappraising its role in light of its setbacks in Lebanon where it lost its territorial base, the alarming Israeli colonization of Arab Palestinian territory and the internecine divisions within the movement.

The dilemma that the PLO currently faces is multidimensional: On one hand it has to somehow heal the wounds resulting from the split within Al Fateh movement, the largest faction in the PLO mainstream. But this is only one dimension; the other is the ideological rift which has developed between the Al Fateh organisation and the so called 'democratic alliance' comprising the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Popular Democratic Front, the Popular Liberation Front and the Communist Party.

The PLO is indeed at a turning point: a new phase has been entered which requires important decisions at the political as well as the military fronts both of which present intractable obstacles in view of Israel's refusal to concede any meaningful Palestinian rights coupled with the total impotence of the international community to do something by way of redeeming the Palestinian problem. At the military level, and having lost a territorial base, the PLO is to devise new avenues to continue the armed struggle which is the cornerstone of the Palestinian national movement.

As this editorial goes into print the various factions, with the assistance of Algeria and the Democratic Republic of Yemen have completed their fourth session having achieved a formula for an expanded meeting which would comprise the top officials of the various factions, the Executive Committee of the PLO, the Bureau of the president of the Palestine National Council, which is the main decision maker and arbiter of future courses of action and policies.

With a situation of organized confusion the meetings have not been totally in vain in as much as agreement has been reached on basic reorganizational matters which include the emphasis on collective rather than individual leadership; second, to ensure the participation of all Palestinian parties in the structures and functions of the PLO from the grassroots up to the leadership level; third, to introduce fundamental reforms in the overall structure of the PLO.

Sense of community

THE MONTH of Ramadan is drawing to a close. After this time of fasting and sacrifice, families throughout Jordan are preparing for the feast. It must be remarked that this special month produces an unmistakable and quite remarkable atmosphere of its own.

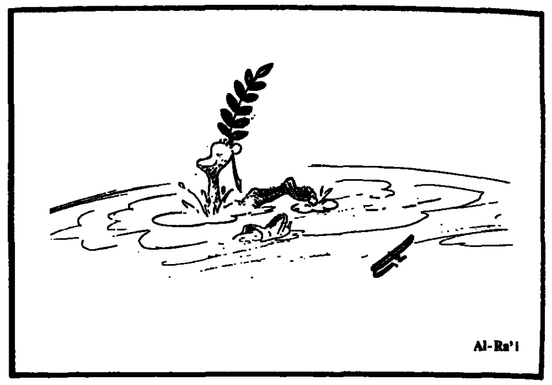
It produces in people a special sense of community that derives from their being involved in the same great tradition, in keeping faith with the same great ideal, in seeking the same profound spiritual rewards. The fasting, the prayer, the special meals, the exchange of visits and gifts, all are carried out in this special spirit that unites all those involved in the observance of Ramadan.

But the value of this community spirit is lost if it is something that is consigned to only one month of the year or treated like a suit of clothes worn only on special occasions. It is a thing which must be kept alive and manifested throughout the year. It is not something that needs to be talked about, but something that needs to be done. It shows in the concern of a family for its neighbours, of a group for its neighbourhood, of the citizen for his village town or city. It should permeate the relationship between the businessman and his customer, between the government official and his client.

This is not a fanciful suggestion nor a mere pipe dream, and indeed the rewards are immediate. At a time of economic recession it can help to ensure that the harmful effects of such a recession do not fall too heavily on any one section of the community and that the resources of the community are utilized for the good of all. Such a concern for social justice brings with it the rewards of social harmony and greater stability.

And on the wide scene the implications of extending the Ramadan's community spirit throughout the year and across national boundaries are enormous. After all it makes little sense for two men involved in the same ritual of fasting and prayer to be facing one another across a battlefield.

If for one month in the year Muslims can reach the true religious and social meaning of the feast of Ramadan, then indeed all subsequent divisions must lose their logic and their rationale.



Al-Ra'i

Arab-Americans gather strength

US Black-Arab coalition to undermine Black-Jewish bloc in elections

Following is text of Fred Schiff's 22 June Washington Times article, 'Arab-American lobby flexes developing muscle':

WASHINGTON — The Arab-American lobby in the United States has not yet come of age, but it is beginning to demonstrate its adolescent muscle.

Struggling to overcome divisions and political inertia, the Arab-American community has begun to field candidates and raise funds in an effort to change US policy in the Middle East.

As a group, Arab-Americans tend to think in terms of the lesser of two evils when considering the two major political parties. For example, the Democratic party presidential front-runners support pro-Israeli policies including the transfer of the American embassy to Jerusalem.

President Ronald Reagan, though seen as a staunch supporter of Israel, is expected to be less beholden to Israeli interests in a final term of office. "Any second-term Republican president will be better than any first-term Democratic president," said David Sadd, executive director of the 13,000-member National Association of Arab Americans.

"Arab-American will not vote as a bloc (in 1984). Even though they usually vote Democratic, the Democrats are very much more pro-Israeli. This has created a dilemma for Arab-American voters. Many will vote for Reagan," said a longtime activist.

So far, an estimated 3 million Arab-Americans can claim two Governors, two Senators and three Congressmen as allies. Mr. Rahall a Democrat expressed the majority Arab-American view, favouring a more even-handed approach to the Middle East. "With unemployment running 17 per cent in my State which is first in the country, I am opposed to foreign aid and I'm especially against forgiven loans," he said. Israel will get $2.25 billion in non-repayable military and economic grants while Egypt will receive $1.925 billion in fiscal 1985, he added.

Spun off since the 1970s, the dozen or so major organizations that constitute the Arab-American lobby warn that American policies are driving Arab countries away while many fragile regimes are still for the time being friendly. "Yes, Israel is a strategic ally, but not to the exclusion of Arab allies," Mr. Rahall said. "The United States should definitely use foreign aid as an instrument of pressure to stop the spread of (Jewish) settlements on the West Bank in accord with American policy since the Camp David agreements."

Reflecting the new-found political clout, activist lawyers Richard Shadyac said "it's nothing now for us to raise $50,000 or $100,000 at a single function. Big D'Shadyac was a founding godfather of the NAAA as well as the 20,000-member Arab-American Anti-Discrimination committee, whose members reportedly drummed up $200,000 for the primary campaign of Democratic presidential candidate Jesse Jackson." Mr. Shadyac said most contributions came to the Organization from Arab-American members, US firms doing business in the Middle East and wealthy Arab individuals. "I know positively that the Libyans gave donations to the NAAA in the early days when $1,000 was a major contribution. But they have given no significant money for the last few years," he added. The Libyan contributions were from individual businessmen, not from the Libyan government.

The list of Arab-American organizations includes the American-Lebanese League, the Palestinian-American Society, the American-Druze public affairs, Councils, the American-Ramallah Association, the Southern Federation of Syrian-American Clubs and Arab-American university graduates. These organizations denied taking money from Arab governments, though admittedly soliciting from Arab businessmen.

The image of having petrodollar backing was clearly a two-edged sword. Organizers complained about being identified with radical foreign Arab interests much as Jewish lobbyists were once tainted with the image of a worldwide communist conspiracy.

Like other minority communities, the Arab-Americans have had to organize themselves before jumping into big time politics. "Our message is that the Arab-American has a new responsibility to get organized politically. The (old) responsibility (of the first wave of Arab immigrants) was to get educated, get established and educate their children. So far we have not yet had an impact but a structure (of organization) has emerged," said NAAA's Mr. Sadd.

In an adversary system Arab-American advocates see the rise of their lobby as healthy and necessary to oppose one-sided Jewish groups. "Arab-Americans are not givers. It was never in our background to make political contributions. As an ethnic group, we have had no political motivation or identity, except a cultural identity. We're learning that to be part of the system, we have to give in order to get... we're brand new (at pressure group politics) but the baby's growing up," said Mr. Shadyac. "We're coming head on against the Jewish lobby and organizations. However, we're still playing doublet 'A' ball while they're in the majors," he added.

In an effort to get foreign policy questions debated on a national forum, many Arab-Americans have joined the Presidential primary campaign of Mr. Jackson. The emergency of an ethnic coalition between Blacks and Arab-Americans could undermine traditional Black and Jewish bloc voting within the Democratic party.

Organizers note Black Congressional support for pro-Arab positions, naming reps. John Conyers, D-Michigan; George Crockett, D-Michigan; and Mervyn Dymally, D-California as early backers.

Kamel Abu Jaber

Terror: Will it ever become official?

Greetings to Jerusalem!

THEY SPEAK of civilization and behave otherwise. Somehow, they have convinced the Western world that they are an outpost of "civilization", and extension of Western civilization in an uncivilized area. In the process of doing so, they succeeded in distorting our history, culture and contribution to humanity.

Reading a Western book on world history or philosophy or science or any other subject, one would find a section devoted to the ancient Greeks, to the Romans, even to ancient Chinese and Indian civilizations but rarely, if ever is there any reference to the Arab or Islamic era. In medicine, art, literature, science and other fields, there always exists a large gap, called the Dark Ages, which encompasses the time between the rise of Islam and the modern age. Western books jump from Plato, Aristotle, Hippocrates to the modern period as if the Arab era and contribution never existed.

In the twentieth century, Zionism deepened the already existing tendency in the West anathema to the Arabs and Islam. Since 1897 when the first Zionist conference was held in Basel, Switzerland there has been a deliberate campaign to act as if we do not exist, and if by chance we do, we can readily, and comfortably, to western conscience, be ignored. That is why it was possible, even maybe logical, for Mr. Arthur Balfour, when he made his infamous Declaration in 1917, to refer to the Arabs of Palestine, then forming more than a 93 per cent majority of that country, as simply the "...non-Jewish..." community in Palestine.

Apparently the attempt has succeeded not only in the mind of most Westerners but in the mind and heart of the Jewish people. This is exceedingly sad not only for us, abstracted as non-persons as we have become, but to the Jews themselves, who, however powerful they may be, or become, will always have to live with us or be surrounded by us.

The story of the four young Palestinians who hijacked an Israeli bus on 12 April and their brutal murder is only the most recent in the long and sustained terror against the Arabs by Israel. The leader of the group, Jamal Qubian, (24 years) and Muhammad Barakhe (18) were killed with bullets from the attacking Israeli soldiers. Majdi Abu Jumaa and his cousin Subhi Abu Jumaa, both boys only of 18 years were taken as prisoners, apparently alive and well. The picture of Majdi being led away from the scene by two Israeli soldiers shows a frightened and, in the words of Newsweek magazine (11 June, 1984), "...a dazed but apparently uninjured Palestinian..." Both boys were bludgeoned to death while being led away and while the Israeli Defence Minister, Mr Moshe Arens was on the scene. The Israeli government prohibited publication of the picture, proving the boys were taken alive, for six weeks. Initially the Israeli government maintained they died on their way to the hospital. In fact, a commission of inquiry later found they were murdered. In the words of Newsweek the "... security men led them to a nearby field for questioning, beat them — then bashed in their heads with a blunt instrument."

Shocking as this whole affair was, the Israeli government's attitude during the affair and later on was more shocking. First in its attempt to suppress evidence and later by its vengeance on the relatives of the "terrorists." Incidentally, it was the New York Times that broke the censorship and published the details. The boys, armed only with knives and bottles and nothing else, injured no one on the bus or elsewhere. They were hoping to bargain the hijacked bus for the release of five hundred of the thousands of Palestinians in Israeli jails. While the bodies of the four youths and that of the Israeli female soldier killed by stray Israeli bullets were still awaiting burial, Israeli bulldozers went to the village of Beni Suhaila and razed the homes of the "terrorists." When the Red Cross gave the homeless families some tents for shelter, the Israelis bulldozed those as well. I do not know if the families have succeeded in finding a roof over their heads since then.

Mr Menachem Begin is still alive and still enjoys a sound memory. Perhaps the whole affair reminds him of the massacre of Deir Yasin in 1948, perhaps not. Perhaps more shocking than the attitude of the Israeli government is that of the people of Israel themselves. Polled as to the whole incident, only 10 per cent found it "serious and worrisome" while 84 per cent regarded the murders as "acceptable". How did it come about that so many Jews, claiming to be civilized accept the bashing in of the heads of two young unarmed boys: their prisoners? This is a matter for worry not only to us Arabs, dehumanized in the Western eyes as we have become, but to the Jews themselves. This attitude goes far beyond the official terror of the State, so much like that of the Nazis, to the heart of the people.

Economic facet of Lebanese crisis

By Henry Matar

TO COME back to Lebanon: Last week's new developments of the situation there; in a way, seemed to give confirmation of what was expounded in the previous article on the Lebanese political crisis. For no sooner had the Syrian mediation managed to curb the situation's tendency to deteriorate and to revert quickly back to a renewal of the civil war than the isolationist side declared its rejection of the mediatory endeavours to re-establish reconciliation.

Fortunately, however, the discordant protests were as quickly drowned by far more prudent measure on the part of the entirety of the Lebanese government towards a unanimously agreed political settlement as those protests were sounded. To save national unity the problems of the Lebanese Army Supreme Command and of the internal security of the country at last found official endorsement at least. For the time being the Lebanese National Accord has been saved.

It is high time that it should do so. For it is on the economic side that Lebanon has been made to swallow a pill no less bitter than that which it has taken on the political and national level. Two years since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon took place, the country's economy seems to stand on the verge of complete collapse.

The economic crisis it is now passing through is the worst it has had since the start of the civil war in 1976. Not only is Lebanese economic coherence being disrupted by the Israeli occupation of the South, and not only does the country look like a physically derelict pulled down edifice suffering severely from the scars of invasion and civil war, but also the whole set up of the economy of the unoccupied part of the country has received a staggering, if not a fatal blow.

The national budget is up against an enormous deficit on its payment balance sheet. The government's revenue income has almost become paralysed; a sharp cut down on both importation and exportation has decimated Lebanese trade into a shadow-like bony skeleton of the seemingly healthy sanguine body it used to be before 1976; and what is even worse, the Lebanese £ a has lost half of its pre-civil-war value.

The statistical data of the Beirut Chamber of Commerce and Industry for 1983 point to a 53 per cent fall in exports, the second highest drop since 1981. And similarly indicative is the Central Bank's most recent report for the current fiscal year 1983-1984. It shows an unprecedented deficit of $900 million, accelerated by a recession as high as $500 million over the first quarter of 1984.

To add to the crisis of the Lebanese economy, the Israeli occupation has aggravated things not only for the South but for the whole country. This occupation has been playing a three-fold wicked game. It has disrupted agricultural and manufacturing activities in the South by the police repressive measures it has imposed upon free movement of population and by the policy of burning whole farms to the ground-level on the pretext of security policy enforcement. It has almost closed the South to any exchange of profitable trade with the rest of the country and with the outside world. And finally it has opened the doors for Israeli products to flood the South and even infiltrate to the North through its agents.

On top of all this a barrier of mistrust and excessive caution has stopped not only Arab monetary aid to Lebanon but has also frozen Arab trade with this misery stricken country. And even so, the Lebanese banking sector, strangely enough seems to have suffered no setback. On the contrary, bank activities have been continually flourishing and bank capital has witnessed a remarkably astonishing boom.

This last economic phenomenon is astonishing only on the face of it. Lebanon's banking system, as is the case almost all over the wide expanse of most of the so-called developing countries, is part of the tail-economy such countries have established with the rich developed few countries of the central core. The rise of banking capital in such a situation may be taken as a symptom of sickness rather than as a promising sign of sound and real health.

It is the banking system, under tail economy conditions, that acts as a link between the exploiting master financier and the body of comprador commissioners, profiteers, and self-seeking enterprisers.

Both parties thrive on the fat of the country that happens to fall victim to their insatiable greed and gluttony; and both parties reap the opportunity of the passing moment at the expense of the toiling and hard striving many who stick to the land and fight for it to the last bitter end. In the case of Lebanon, both parties are ready to keep thriving even on the bony meagreness that is left.

If any people there still weep over the past romantic glories and flowery successes that pre-civil-war Lebanon seemed to have achieved, let these beware. They are either deceived people who are last in romantic laudation of the seemingly felicitous ease the country seemed to be living in the past, or they are voluntary adherents of a rotten cause.

The whole trouble that Lebanon has come to suffer over the last seven or eight years has been the outcome of the struggle of the real suffers against the exploiting foreign-included minority. Things are changing. And one of the big changes, there, has been initiated through the security and political shift of power positions endorsed by the government of National Accord, the majority of which is speaking and acting on behalf of the bulk of the nation, which we hope is now determinedly looking forward to a better period of future unity, peace reconstruction and democratic secular statehood.

Between experience and excess

By Mati

JOURNALISTS AND diplomats in Tehran unanimously agree on that there are differences among the Iranian clergy and the militarists on the subject of the perpetuation of the war. While militarists apply their strategic and tactical principles, the Ayatollahs depend on the laws of the unknown and they reach the conclusion that war must continue and victory will be inevitable. Khomeini has sided with the opinion of the clergy and declared "general war" "Al-Jihad"; in the Islamic revolution glossary it means placing the whole Iranian nation on the front with Iraq!

If this comes true, we shall be facing a strange situation that has to be contemplated; disregard to expertise, negligence of specialisation, involvement of the clergy in something they know nothing about.

This is all contradictory to the Islamic conception, where the holy Quran advises those who do not know to consult those who do. This picture reflects many dangers to the Islamic dogma including one charge stating that Islamic rule means the reign of the clergy or "theocracy" in its ugliest forms, and dependence on God for victory which means ignoring all the arts and sciences.

In the wake of the battle of Yarmouk, Hercules dispatched his best commander to "Artebon" the Jordanian front. When Calif Omar orders his commander Amr Ibn al 'As to meet the Roman commander, the Calif said: "We have delegated the Arab Artebon to meet with the Roman Artebon". Amr Ibn al "As was not a clergyman or an authority in Islamic law but a great military commander. Before the battle of Ajnadin he summarised all the arts of modern warfare to one of his commanders by saying: "My son if you meet your enemy you have to persist until he retreats... once he retreats chase him until he has fallen down... once he has fallen strike against his neck!"

When Iranian militarists say that the war must end, they think of the welfare of the Iranian people first and the Islamic welfare second. They have probably reached the conclusion that the meanings of Jihad and martyrdom are supreme in reality and must be preserved for the liberation of occupied Jerusalem.

Regarding current argumentation in Tehran, we only wish for reason to prevail over stubbornness and misguided insistence.

Ad-Dustour

A co-ordinated US-Israeli anti-PLO drive

By Ya'coub Jaber

ONE CANNOT but wonder why the US White House has chosen this time to launch an image-distortion campaign against the PLO and its leader Yasser Arafat. As a matter of fact, one should wonder why such a campaign has been launched in the first place.

The move would have been understood had it been launched by the powerful Jewish lobby in the United States. But the fact that the White House published a booklet about alleged PLO intervention in Latin American countries is quite surprising and equally incomprehensible.

How the PLO, afterall, could intervene in Latin American affairs and is it capable, under its present circumstances, to harm US interests in the hemisphere?

The organization is already passing through a very difficult phase and its main concern now is to restore unity to its ranks. It can hardly afford the time and the effort to interfere in others' affairs.

The PLO, nevertheless, is a national liberation movement struggling for national identity and self- determination for its beleagured people. It is thus seeking international recognition and cannot afford to refuse contacts with any state or organization, whether in Latin American or elsewhere. Faced with growing US hostility, the PLO is often forced in to positions leading it to deal with those who complain of similar US attitudes.

Take, for example, the case of Nicaragua which has been the target of persistent American harrassment that culminated in mining its seaports. The Sandinista regime might have sought the establishment of relations with the PLO in an effort to learn from the organization's guerrilla warfare experience. If contacts between the two sides had actually taken place, they would be the result of US provocations against Nicaragua and not because the PLO was trying to combat US influence in Latin America.

On the other hand, Nicaragua is an independent sovereign state and the PLO would rather be blamed had it refused to establish relations with it since wider international recognition of the Palestinian struggle is a basic part of the organization's political mission.

Washington's drive against the PLO can only be explained within the context of a parallel Israeli campaign to discredit the PLO at home and abroad. The US Jewish lobby has avoided direct involvement and instead managed to have the US government launch the anti-PLO drive to make it look like an internal American affair.

Perhaps this explains why, after four years of utter silence and tacit official approval, the Israeli government suddenly decided to crack down on Jewish extremists who terrorized Palestinian civilians in the occupied West Bank. The idea is to show that Israel is chasing its own terrorists and it is up to other countries now to "chase" PLO members on their territories.

Finally, it must be noted and propagated that the PLO has no territory of its own and no forces stationed around Israel. So in its attempt to gain recognition which the US and Israel totally deny, its men have no alternative but to resort from time to time to the hit-and-run tactic inside Israel and the occupied territories. Is not this, afterall, what the Afghan rebels are doing and they are hailed as freedom fighters by the United States?

Middle East Editorial Opinion

THE JOINT US-Israeli naval manoeuvres, Lebanon, the Gulf war and the inter-Palestinian reconciliation talks make headlines in this week's press.

The Cairo newspaper, **Al-Gomhourlya** attacks the US-Israeli manoeuvres, saying that they are part of the strategic alliance which is directed in the first place against Arab peoples in general and Palestinians in particular.

"Strategic rules require that any such co-operation should have certain objectives justifying its presence, and since it is illogical for Israel to have the Soviet Union as the target of its alliance with the United States, then it is the Arabs and the Palestinians who are the primary aim of this alliance", the Egyptian daily remarks.

Al-Khaleej newspaper of Al-Sharja in the Gulf says the joint manoeuvres constitute a danger against pan-Arab security, adding that the manoeuvres are being made more dangerous by the escalation of military and intelligence co-operation between Israel and the United States.

The paper suggests that the aim of the joint manoeuvres and growing military co-operation is to separate the question of security in the Gulf from the Palestinian problem or to drag some Arab states to sign peace agreements with Israel.

It calls on Arab states to put an end to their diffferences and to stand up to these dangers.

On Lebanon, the Cairo newspaper **Al-Ahram** expresses the hope that the government of Mr. Rashid Karami would be able to put into effect the security plan for greater Beirut and the programme for re-organising the army, saying that if this was achieved, it would be the greatest national accomplishment since the outbreak of the civil war more than nine years ago. It says the government's success in implementing the two plans would constitute a true turning point in efforts to solve all other problems.

The Egyptian daily goes on to say that a united front comprising the government, the opposition and the presidency would be the best way to confront the question of Israeli occupation of South Lebanon because such a front would have more confidence and international trust when seeking an end to the Israeli occupation.

Al Ra'i

The paper, however, notes that the difficulty, as usual, lies in the implementation of the plans and bringing them into reality.

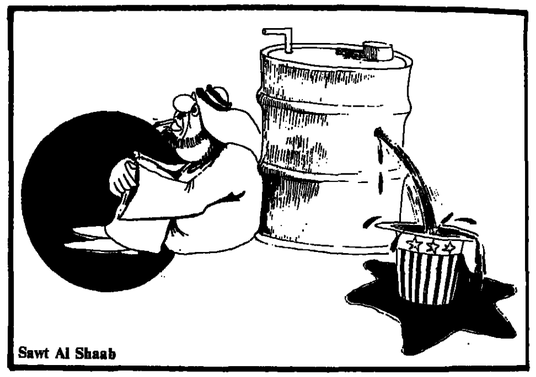
In Abu Dhabi, **Al-Ittihad** newspaper calls on Arab states to provide Lebanon with maximum help to enable its government to take the country to the shores of safety. It remarks that fighting broke out in Beirut as the government was meeting to approve the security and army reform plans in an effort to hamper its task.

Reviewing what it describes as remarkable achievements by Mr. Karami's government on the national level, including giving priority to ending the Israeli occupation of the South, the paper says Mr. Karami's efforts deserve maximum help and encouragement from Arab states.

Commenting on the situation in the Gulf, the Kuwaiti newspaper **Al-Anba'** a writes that the Arab nation needs common strength to ensure security in the Gulf.

Noting that the chiefs of staff in member states of the Gulf Co-operation Council were meeting in Riyadh to agree on a common strategy, the paper asserts that there is no alternative to the belief in the common destiny and joint military co-ordination to repel the dangers facing the Gulf region.

The paper calls for continued endeavour to protect the Gulf even after the Iranian threats come to an end.



Sawt Al Shaab

Jordanian press

In Amman, the paper **Ad-Dustour** describes the Lebanese cabinet's agreement to the security and army reform plan as a major achievement on the road to end the Lebanese crisis. But the paper notes that huge obstacles still face the implementation of the plan.

"To overcome these obstacles, all Lebanese national groups should exert further effort to contain possible attempts to blow up the situation by certain groups known for their hostility towards Lebanon's unity", writes the Jordanian daily.

Al-Ra'i newspaper writes that putting the plan into effect is the real criterion for the Lebanese determination to put an end to the days of horror.

The paper remarks that Israel and its allies in Lebanon would not maintain silence and would pursue their efforts to partition Lebanon, adding that the Lebanese should firmly resist any attempt to inflame the situation or ignite the fire again.

Israeli press

Koteret Rashit writes that the way the trial of the members of the underground organisation is conducted, raises some questions regarding the possibility of a fair trial in this most serious case in Israel's history. The pressure exercised by supporters of the terrorist from among official circles has reached dimensions that might expose the Israeli judicial system to danger.

The whole judiciary is standing the test of its independence, hence it must not yield to any pressure, the paper adds.

Al-Hamishmar says it is not strange to delete Rabbi Meier Kahana's list from elections, but it is surprising to see so many votes rejecting this decision 10-18. There should have been more votes against the list. Seven members of the committee abstained thus implying that those against the list are only one more than both those in favour and those who abstained combined.

The voting process reflects Israeli public opinion. This means that certain sectors either support or favour silence towards extremist principles and dogmatism. The last 17 years of occupation have changed many attitudes towards the Arabs and the occupied territories.

Therefore, the coming elections in Israel will reflect a true picture of the Israeli public opinion trends. Will the Israelis choose peace and co-existence or will they choose to live in seclusion inside greater Israel? the paper asks.

Davar comments that the most serious of all strikes is that carried out by the radio and television staff.

The public, the government and the Histadrut stand against strikes, but why do they take place?

An agreement has been reached to pay living allowances at 16 per cent for June, but this increase has corroded before it was paid, adds the paper.

Haolam Haza writes that the ouster of Arab mayors from West Bank towns in 1982 and replacing them by Israeli officers, represented a violation of all international laws and charters. When a stranger is appointed mayor of a town, there will be conflict when the mayor-designate starts to deal with the town's problems in a different approach that the population were used to. The decision to re-appoint Arabs to the posts of West Bank mayors is a step in the right direction.

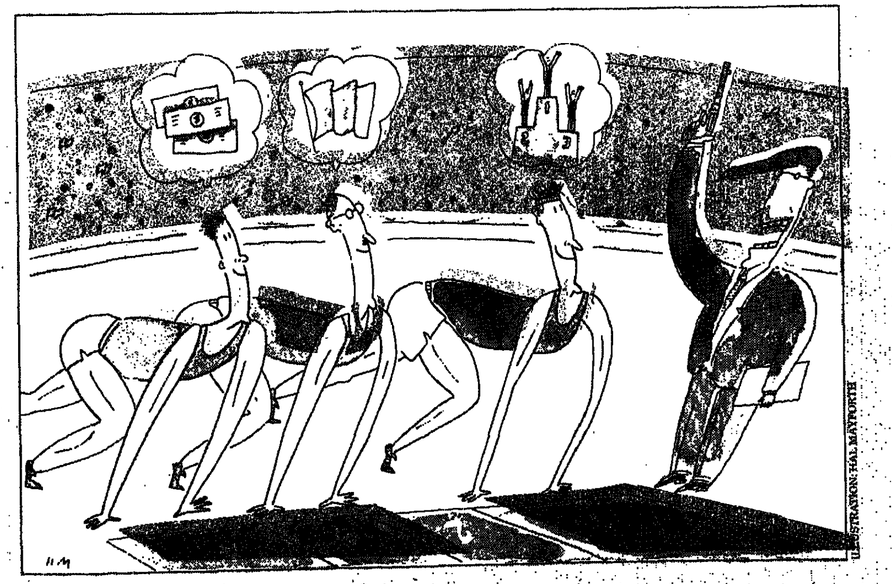
Maariv asks: Who is to blame for the increase in the price index by 14.3 per cent during last May? The Finance Minister blames the Histadrut while the Marakh leaders accuse Orgad of abandoning his original policy and adopting one for the elections season.

Those claims are not true because the people are falling under moral stress thus they have the desire to spend more on election eve, says the paper.

Haaretz writes that Sharon requested from the Israeli government to use two secret documents from the Kahana committee report to back up his case against "Time" magazine.

During the legal discussions in New York, it appeared that Sharon had misled the government because he already supplied the secret documents to his lawyers before permission was granted by the Israeli government to use them.

LOS ANGELES OLYMPICS



The games people play

REPORTS ON THE POWER, THE POLITICS AND THE GLORY OF THOSE ATTENDING — AND THOSE STAYING BEHIND

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WorldPaper

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New York Office
274 Madison Avenue, Suite 705
New York, NY 10016
Telephone: (212) 532-4932

Head Office
44 Kilby Street, Boston, MA 02109, USA
Telephone: (617) 720-0525
Telex: 0817273

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Letter from Anandwan

Taking care of lepers was just the beginning

By Arun Chacko
Associate Editor

The first time young Murlidhar Devidas Amte saw a serious case of leprosy, he almost threw up. Writhing in pain, the diseased man was lying in a muddy gutter, two gaping holes where a nose should have been and rotted stumps for fingers. Unable to bear the sight, Amte threw a piece of cloth on the man and ran.

At that time, Amte seemed an unlikely candidate ever to receive the Damien-Dutton Award, named after the legendary Belgian priest, Father Damien, and his American colleague, for their work at the lepers' colony on Molokai island. But in February, on the first day of the International Leprosy Congress in New Delhi, 70-year-old Baba Amte received the prestigious award

The transformation from prosperous young lawyer, son of a wealthy Brahmin landowner, to worker among lepers was slow and tortuous. As a boy, defying his staunchly Brahmin father, he used to eat with his untouchable servants. Later, he was jailed by the British for participating in the freedom movement, which earned him a commendation from Mahatma Gandhi himself.

In 1948, Amte tore up his lawyer's license and gave up his claim on the family property. He began living and working with the local scavengers and, finally, decided to work with the lepers. With about a quarter of the world's 15 million lepers, the problem and their fate is particularly bad in India.

He entered the School of Tropical Diseases in Calcutta and after he had tried to culture leprosy germs in his own body, he decided he was fully equipped and left without a degree. In June 1951, Amte started the Maharogi Seqa Samiti (Leper Care Committee) with 25 acres of arid land, a cow, the equivalent of $3 and six leprosy patients. He named the complex Anandwan, or Garden of Joy. That was a pretty extravagant label for something that was no more than a thick forest with waterless, useless, rocky land. Today the formerly barren and dusty area is rich and green.

Several thousand residents live in large communes, with common kitchens and dining halls each serving 700 people. There are carpenters, tailors, farmers, mechanics and technicians, most of them missing some fingers or toes. Since that is the case, all the workers have been provided with modified tools that can be held in thumbless hands. Every year a thousand leprosy patients are cured and resettled by Anandwan. Rehabilitation training at the Anandwan General Hospital is run by Amte's eldest son, Vikas.

Today Baba Amte himself is completely gray and suffers from severe spondylitis (inflammation of the vertebrae), which makes sitting an ordeal. But he still is a powerhouse of energy. His wife, Sadhanatai, has been a comrade in arms right from the start and his two sons, Vikas and Prakash, both physicians, work on various projects.

Anandwan is now a self-sufficient village with locally designed and built brick buildings, including a bank and post office. But the important thing about it is not that it shelters and cures lepers, which in itself is extremely valuable given the enormity of the problem in India. It is its comprehensive approach to rural development through scientific farming.

The initial 25 arid acres have grown to 300 irrigated ones, on which wheat, rice, maize, fruits and a huge array of vegetables are grown. Anandwan produces virtually everything its members require except sugar and salt. Its water management techniques incorporate native wisdom and could be usefully adopted in other places. Not a drop of water is wasted—understandable given the shortages in the early years—and all the non-sewage drainage water from households is utilized by either the community farm or kitchen gardens.

Today, the former leprosy patients provide their healthy countrymen the opportunity for a higher education. Anandwan has an agricultural college, plus others for the arts, sciences and commerce. Students come from all over the state of Maharashtra. These educational institutions serve two very crucial purposes. The first shows people what the handicapped can do. The second helps end the isolation of the afflicted.

Another major effort at Anandwan is to ensure as normal a home environment as possible. Mrs. Amte has taken particular interest in getting cured patients to marry amongst themselves. These couples are then encouraged to adopt an elderly father and mother and to live with them, which benefits both the young and the old.

Back in 1960, the Swiss ambassador to India visiting Anandwan exclaimed, "How is it possible? I see only smiling faces here."

"Your Excellency," shot back Baba Amte, "didn't they tell you that the joy in Anandwan is far more contagious than the disease?"

PHOTO: SANKER/THE WEEK

Baba Amte and his contagious joy.

Another Olympics, another boycott: must the Games go on?

A tradition of hypocrisy takes its toll

By Crocker Snow, Jr.
Editor in Chief

It was almost 16 centuries ago, in 393 AD, that Roman Emperor Theodosius abolished the ancient Olympic Games after an unbroken run of more than a thousand years. They had become, he felt, more trouble than they were worth after instances of bribery, corruption, the development of athletic guilds and elaborate prize-giving.

The tale may be twice told. Less than a century after the Olympics were relaunched in 1896, they are foundering on the twin shoals of pride and greed. The Soviet decision to withdraw from the upcoming Los Angeles Games, providing the lead for a number of allied nations to do likewise, is not the cause of the current troubles, but one of the effects. It is only the latest symptom of an Olympics pulled by politics and pushed by economics at the expense of the wholesome athletics it is intended to foster.

The modern Olympics were the creation of one man, Baron Pierre de Coubertin of France, who said, "Let us export oarsmen, runners, fencers; there is the free trade of the future—and on the day when it shall take place among the customs of Europe the cause of peace will have received a new and powerful support."

It took the Baron a half-dozen years to sell his idea to a skeptical Europe. But sell it he did, and he penned the Olympic creed, which reads in part: "The most important thing in the Olympic Games is not to win but to take part, just as the most important thing in life is not the triumph but the struggle."

The Games, of course, are proving to be just this, not a triumph but a struggle. Today's Olympics are characterized by hypocrisy and a gulf between ideals and reality.

The notion that these are pure sports events among individuals, without national coloration, becomes a myth when an athlete is excluded from the Games because of his country of origin. It is make-believe that they take place without political coloration when a nation withdraws as a political protest. It is a flight of fancy that the Olympics are for amateur athletes only when Eastern bloc sportsmen and women are classically professional, and when Western athletes have taken to getting their just rewards under the table or through product endorsements.

The hypocrisy of today's Olympics isn't limited to the superpower or superjock nations who compete in the arena. Nor is it exclusive to those immediately on or surrounding the field of play.

The hypocrisy applies to many developing countries who pursue their own political ends (as in the boycott by the black African countries in 1976 to protest the participation of New Zealand, which earlier that year had sent a rugby team on a tour of South Africa) or who support a potential medal winner as they would a national airline, for the status, publicity and prestige to be gained.

It applies in the powerful world of television networks, like the American Broadcasting Company, that pay giant sums to broadcast the Games (ABC is paying US$225 million this year) and inflate the athletes and the national competition to help capture a giant audience and giant advertising revenues.

It applies among those proverbial spectators, the journalists from around the world, who report on the Games in terms of the medals won by each nation, a statistic not kept by the International Olympic Committee and discouraged by its charter.

The biggest and darkest storm clouds raining on the Olympic parade today are political. And they've been there for some time. In 1936, Adolf Hitler was proud to stage the Games in Berlin and tried to use them to promote National Socialism and his concept of the white, Aryan "uebermensch." The four gold medals won by the black American runner Jesse Owens skewered that idea and literally drove Hitler from the stadium on one occasion.

The next Olympics to come to Germany was in Munich in 1972, the time of the terrible episode of Israeli athletes under siege by Palestinian terrorists in the Olympic Village. Eleven Israelis were killed during the stand off or in the shootout between the terrorists and German police that followed.

"We recognized that sport is the modern religion of the Western world," a spokesman for the terrorists was quoted as saying later. "We decided to use the Olympics, the most sacred ceremony of this religion, to make the world pay attention to us." Five of the Palestinians were killed in the incident.

Juan Antonio Samaranch, the present head of the IOC, and his predecessors, Lord Killanin and Avery Brundage, have all professed to be apolitical. But as often as the Games have been used by others for political ends, the IOC itself has ostracized those it regards as politically or morally unsavory.

- When Japan invaded China in the 1930s, the IOC retaliated by taking away both the 1940 summer and winter Games, which had been scheduled in Tokyo and Sapporo respectively.
- The World War II losers, Germany and Japan, were simply not invited to the 1948 Olympics.
- In 1963, Indonesia hosted games for the New Emerging Forces in Jakarta and refused to admit any athletes from Israel or Taiwan. The IOC, in response, banned any athletes who had competed in Jakarta from the 1964 Olympics.
- South Africa, because of its apartheid policies of race separation, has not been allowed to participate in the Olympics since 1960.

The current Olympic controversy is a symptom of a long-term, low-grade malady. Moscow's boycott of the Los Angeles Games, the official reason being fear of inadequate security for its athletes, is in fact a response to the US boycott of the 1980 Games in Moscow to protest the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. This eye-for-an-eye behavior may be a blessing in disguise.

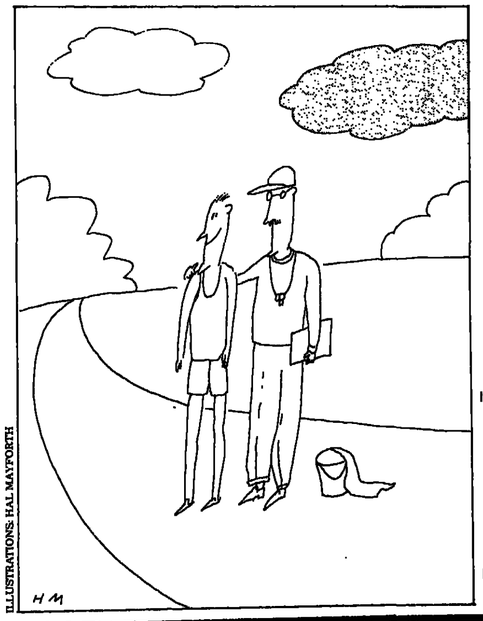
It underscores the need for some fundamental change, such as locating the Games in a neutral place like Olympia, Greece, where they first took place in 776 BC, or doing away with the outmoded and unenforceable distinction between amateur and professional athletes.

In 1980, the year of the United States-led boycott of the Moscow Games, 81 nations sent teams to the Olympics. It is difficult to say how many countries stayed away in protest because many had not planned to go anyway. But some observers say as many as 35 may have withheld their teams because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Let us not forget the freeze-frame image of 16 years ago in Mexico City, when two US runners accepted their medals barefoot, with their heads bowed and fists raised in black-power salutes—or the IOC reprimand that resulted. And let's not ignore the words of one of those athletes, John Carlos, when he was asked later about such an action in the "apolitical" Olympics.

"Why do you have to wear the uniform of your country?" Carlos was quoted as saying. "Why do they play the national anthems? Why do we have to beat the Russians? Why do the East Germans want to beat the West Germans? Why can't everyone wear the same colors but wear numbers to tell them apart? What happened to the Olympic ideal of man against man?"

The questions stand. They are not to be answered by the organizers of the upcoming Los Angeles Games or those of the 1988 event set for Seoul, Korea, or even by the cities bidding for 1992. They must be answered by the troubled IOC, guardians of the Olympic Charter, if not the Olympic flame.



ILLUSTRATIONS: HAL MAYFORTH

And yet another imbroglio, a woman with two countries

By David Sinclair
Special to WorldPaper

LONDON—It seems we have the conditions necessary for yet another Olympic imbroglio. At the center of this one is a skinny 17-year-old named Zola Budd, reputed to be one of the fastest female runners in the world.

I say reputed because although she has apparently smashed world records in the 5000 meters and 3000 meters against the clock, as of this writing Zola Budd has never competed against the world's top runners. That is because she is a white South African, and South Africa is shunned by the international sporting community.

Or, rather, Zola Budd was South African. She is now British, having set the world record for getting a citizenship application through the bureaucracy of the Home Office in London.

Or, then again, is she British? Certainly as far as the British authorities, governmental and sporting, are concerned, she is. But the black African nations sending teams to Los Angeles may take a different view.

Indeed, the protesting has begun, though so far it is confined to Britain itself. Some people have objected to the preferential treatment Zola received from immigration authorities, and they believe that it would be wrong to select her for the British Olympic team, which would almost certainly mean the exclusion of a native British athlete.

There is, too, a vociferous section of the population that dislikes anything connected with South Africa, and this group appears to take the view that a mere piece of paper from the Home Office (given, as some see it, merely in the hope that Zola might win a Olympic gold medal, a rarity

continued on page 5

Coming together in the great arena of sport

(Or, yachting in the Sahara?!)

By Christy Barbee
Special to WorldPaper

BOSTON, USA—For years, the powers behind the Olympics—mainly Western—in effect, said to the rest of the world, "Sure, you can be in the Olympics if you play our games."

This contributed a good deal to the export of different sports: the American sport of basketball is played all over the world; English soccer has taken the world by storm; Western-style boxing has been adopted far and wide. But some sports have not translated so well to other cultures. How many nations, after all, have the money, natural conditions or inclination to develop yachting as a sport?

The latecomers to the Olympic family have not been very successful in getting their own traditional games recognized by the international sporting community.

To qualify as an Olympic event, a sport must be "widely practiced" by 50 countries on at least three continents, according to the Olympic rules. The International Olympic Committee must first "recognize" a sport, then "accept" it. After that it will be six years before it is included on the Olympic program.

No doubt there are some traditional sports that no longer meet the IOC criteria. The IOC is scheduled to review the sports program next year. If any sports are dropped, it won't be before 1992.

This selection of sports has discriminated against developing countries in another important way. The Olympic Charter itself discourages entry of athletes who haven't had the quality of training and experience available to athletes who have grown up with these sports. The charter reads, in part, "While the Olympic Games welcome the youth of the world, it is physically impossible to accomodate all the youth of the world, and they are asked to use discretion and send to the Games only competitors adequately prepared for high-level competitions."

If the Olympic movement is going to call itself international, if it's going to claim that it is open to all types of countries, rich or poor, developed or emerging, shouldn't it encourage the not-so-well-trained as well as the highly trained, *technology-rich athletes of the traditional* Olympic powers? And shouldn't it include sports practiced by developing countries?

This year the Olympic Solidarity Committee is paying airfare to send four athletes and two officials from any country with a national Olympic committee to the Games. This aid is available to all Olympic countries, but it will particularly benefit developing countries, explains Solidarity Committee spokeswoman Miriam Gross.

"This is a success story," affirms Dr. Carol Thompson, a political scientist at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles. She teaches a course called "Politics of Olympic Competition," and has studied the Olympic movement's slowly changing positions regarding Third World participation.

This program was not a spontaneous *gesture. It resulted from a long battle.* The Solidarity Committee was formed by the IOC in 1973 in response to considerable complaint by Third World countries. The complaints concerned the selection of sports and the exclusion of Third World athletes who had not achieved "world-class" status in their sports.

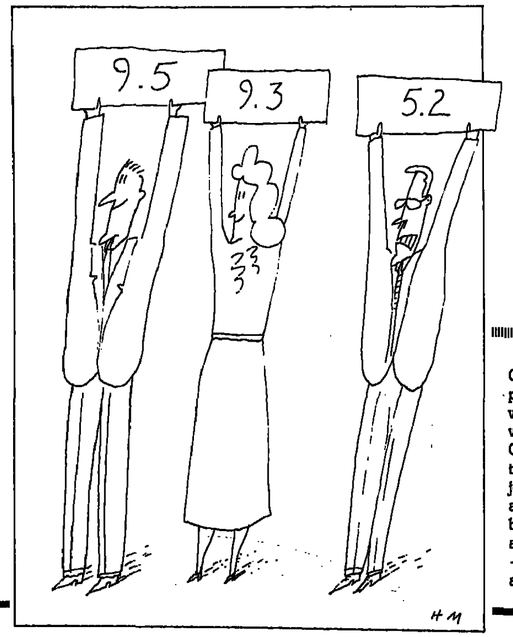
"It's a circular argument," says Thompson. It goes like this: You can't have your athletes in the Games if they don't have the experience. But how do they get the experience among world-class athletes if they're not allowed to compete?

The IOC program addresses that in part. In addition to paying the way for six athletes and coaches to come to the Olympics, the IOC also provides money to pay for equipment, training and to build facilities.

Some progress is being made in sports selection, says Thompson. But the process decribed above is slow. The only sports that will be added in 1988 are tennis and table tennis. Tai kwan do, a martial art of East Asia, has been "recognized," according to an IOC representative, but the earliest it could become a regular Olympic sport would be 1992. Kendo, from the east, and pelota, of Basque tradition, are also struggling for recognition.

And in the meantime, asks Thompson, "Who's to say that African dance isn't as athletic as rhythmic gymnastics?"

Christy Barbee, now a freelance journalist, covered the 1980 Olympics for the Associated Press.



White-ruled Rhodesia was banned from the Olympics, but when the black majority came to power and renamed the country Zimbabwe, it was permitted to play. Nonetheless, Zimbabwe was not planning to send a team to the 1980 Olympics in Moscow. But when five of the six teams entered in the women's field hockey joined the boycott of the Games, the Soviets and the IOC contacted Zimbabwe five weeks before the competition and offered to subsidize a Zimbabwe team. The team members selected —the weekend before the competition—were all white. They won the gold medal.

Playing favorites?

By Michel Thierry
Special to WorldPaper

PARIS—Possibly the most notable sport for controversy in the Summer Games has been gymnastics, because so much of the judging has to do with subjective, aesthetic considerations.

During a meet in Prague in 1977, the entire Romanian team walked out of the arena to protest what the members thought were decisions too favorable to the Soviets and slighting of Nadia Comaneci. In the 1980 Moscow Olympics, some gymnastics officials charged that favoritism rather than objectivity robbed her of the all-around gold medal and gave it to Soviet gymnast Yelena Davidova.

The International Gymnastics Federation has developed a point-attribution code to reduce errors in judging. The code prescribes margins of points that can be awarded for risk and originality. It was intended to improve the competence of judges and to provide guidelines to gymnasts and coaches for their preparations before competitions. For each discipline within a gymnastics meet, the judges are given a schedule that includes all the steps of each routine.

In major tournaments, such as the Olympic Games, World Championships and other intercontinental meets, judging panels are made up of five officials: a judge-referee appointed by the technical *committee of the IGF* and four judges chosen by the national federations of the countries participating in the meet. These four are selected from a list of former international-caliber gymnasts.

Each of the four judges grades the performance of a competitor. The highest and lowest grades are discarded. The average of the two remaining is the final score, unless the judge-referee *decides* to enter his or her vote, which could raise or lower the score. Controversy occurs when several judges conspire too openly to raise or lower scores for reasons pertaining to the nationality of the gymnasts or the judges involved. Theoretically, there cannot be two judges of the same nationality on the same panel, but sometimes there are obvious "bloc" divisions.

At the Olympics, the panels are chosen from a pool of 20 judges with international experience. Most are from the 12 nations entered in the all-around competition. For each gymnastic discipline, the judges are chosen at random from this pool.

The president of the IGF, Yuri Titov of the Soviet Union, frequently speaks of how sophisticated the system is. He is right. But in gymnastics, as in other fields, passion sometimes overtakes objectivity.

With everything else in the Olympics so politically charged, why not the judging too? There probably has never been an Olympiad in which there weren't charges of national or regional favoritism by some of the hundreds of referees, judges and other officials who decide which competitors get the medals.

The international federations that oversee the various Olympic sports make rules for selecting judges and set the standards by which the competitions are graded or scored. But no rule can completely erase the fact that judges, like the athletes, are human and have their own national roots. No doubt many are able to distance themselves from their favorites, but many do not. Michel Thierry, who writes about gymnastics for the French sports magazine L'Equipe, reports here about the judging in that sport.

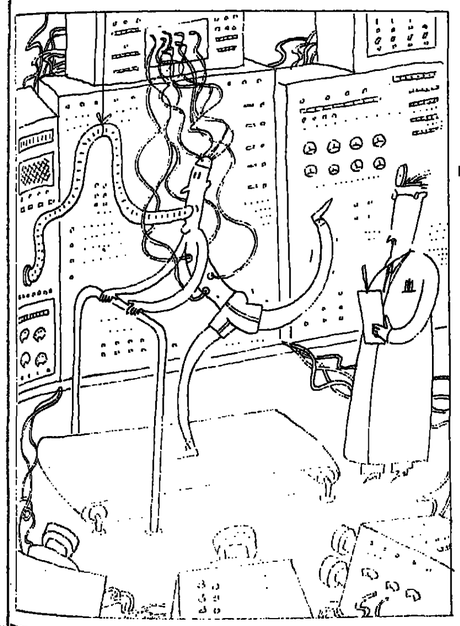
Programming for the perfect performance

Enter the olympic technocrats

By Dann G. Tripps, Ph.D.
Special to WorldPaper

EUGENE, Oregon, USA—Since the early days of sports competition, athletes have been preoccupied with ways of improving performance. A Greek runner, Chionis of Megara, almost literally stumbled onto one of the earliest theories. Although a weak contender, he won the foot race around the stadium after losing his sandals midway. Athletes in the remaining events abandoned their clothing on the spot, hoping to obtain similar advantage. For many years after 720 BC, Olympic competition was held in the nude.

In contests once decided by chance or natural ability, many of today's Olympic performances result from sports science, a highly technical body of knowledge which makes it possible to program and control the body like a well-tuned machine.



- In swimming, a new technique called "hips and heels" has revolutionized the breaststroke, shaving valuable time off performances by improving the body's position in the water and reducing the drag caused by the water in the old whip-kick method. American swimmer Tracy Caulkins has set more than a dozen world records with the new technique.
- Shot putters have added length to their throws by adopting the spinning windup preparation used in the discus throw. The old-style shot-putter stood with his or her back to the field, then hopped backward, turned and threw. The new method gives more velocity to the shot.
- The study of posture is working as a filtering process in gymnastics. Trainers study the carriage of gymnasts and decide which of the gymnastic disciplines is appropriate to the body alignment. This starts when the athletes are children.

To varying degrees, in countries that can afford them, technicians, coaches and teachers are engineering their performers' movement and form. These technocrats are like the credits at the end of a movie, all those names that people are too impatient to read but without whom the movie would not be possible. Athletes are now so skilled and their performances so precise that micrometers often measure the differences between victory and defeat. Some athletes are measured, programmed and monitored by machinery.

The record books are certainly illuminated by these feats, but scientists and athletes alike worry about excessive programming of young bodies and the harmful effects on young minds.

Accordingly, the Olympic Games in recent decades have prompted a simultaneous meeting for sports scientists, the Olympic Scientific Congress.

The Congress, which takes place this July in Eugene, Oregon, will include scholars and other experts from universities and sports institutes in 140 of the 157 Olympic countries.

They will exchange papers, theories and their own concerns about the most modern training techniques, the latest dietary supplements and the best new high-tech athletic equipment.

These researchers who try to design better shoes or to learn the connections between nutrition and performance may be well out of the traditional Olympic spotlight. But they cannot be ignored. Today the mentors of performance can hardly be separated from the performers themselves.

Dann G. Tripps is president and executive director of the 1984 Olympic Scientific Congress.

Soviet athletes might have been greeted in Los Angeles with a roadside billboard reading: "This is the Land of Liberty and This is a Telephone Number You Can Call." That's one of the methods a group of anti-Soviet activists was planning to use to encourage Soviet Olympians to defect. Several such organizations joined forces in the Ban the Soviets Coalition, and they now claim credit for the Soviet decision not to attend.

Another imbroglio

Continued from page 3

(Britain) does not change the fact that is a "Yarpie" (a derogatory term for a South African).

For much stronger are such feelings likely to be among South Africa's implacable opponents in black Africa if Zola Budd is selected for the British Olympic team?

Let it be said, however, that Zola has attracted strong support, too, and not only in the Daily Mail, the tabloid newspaper that, scenting a run of exclusive stories, helped her, as it proudly proclaims, "cut through the diplomatic red tape" to obtain British citizenship in good time for her to qualify as a British entrant in the Olympics.

British athletics officials and a number of athletes themselves have welcomed Zola's naturalization. She was almost immediately invited to become a guest member of the Farnham and District Athletic Club, in the county of Surrey.

Zola was to take part in the British Olympic trials on June 6, running in the 3,000 meters, the event in which she would be most likely to represent her new country in Los Angeles.

Cynics say the athletics and British Olympic authorities have the glint of gold in their eyes, but it may be that what we are seeing is a softening of attitudes in some quarters toward the sports community's ostracism of South Africa.

There have always been people who *claimed* that sport was not a suitable political weapon and that isolating South Africa only served to make life more difficult for black South African sportsmen, who were already suffering from the restrictions of apartheid.

Furthermore, the argument goes, if you bar a nation on the grounds that you object to its stance on human rights, why pick only on South Africa? You might equally choose to boycott sporting events with, say, the Soviet Union and its satellites or certain of the South American dictatorships.

Whether or not Zola Budd competes in Los Angeles and whether or not black Africa and its supporters boycott the Games if she does, the affair seems certain to make a further dent in the already battered image of the Olympics. For when politics is mixed with sport, the resulting brew is extremely corrosive.

David Sinclair is a biographer and journalist living in Wales.

Montreal eight years later, living down an olympic-size debt

Los Angeles organizers try a more businesslike approach

By Mark Nicholson
Special to WorldPaper

MONTREAL, Canada—The talk about this summer's Olympics in Los Angeles is enough to make the average citizen of Montreal weep. While Montreal taxpayers struggle to pay off the Canadian $1 billion debt run up during the 1976 Games here, the organizers of this year's Olympics are confidently predicting they'll turn in a US$10 million surplus. (US dollars are cited here for transactions in US and elsewhere, except in Canada, for which Canadian dollars are cited. Currently a US dollar buys $1.22 Canadian.)

Los Angeles taxpayers have been told they won't pay anything toward this year's Games, which are to be the first Olympics financed entirely by private enterprise. It might be some consolation to Montrealers to know that the experiment in Olympic funding grew directly from their own costly experience—which included allegations of gross mismanagement and fraud.

This summer's Games are expected to cost $487 million, most of which is to be paid through $90 million in ticket sales, a $225 million television deal with the American network ABC, more than $60 million expected for the broadcast signal to other countries and a distinctive sponsorship deal set up by the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee (LAOOC). The city of Los Angeles, like any other city that hosts the Olympics, is looking forward to greeting tourists who will spend big money for meals, lodging and lots of souvenirs.

The LAOOC has signed up 30 companies from around the world, each of which was required to guarantee at least $4 million worth of construction costs, services or straight cash, in return for the honor of calling themselves official sponsors.

Olympic sponsorship isn't new. Montreal had 168 sponsors; Moscow had 200 for its $9 billion Games in 1980, and Lake Placid signed up more than 380 companies for the Winter Games in 1980. What is new is that the LAOOC will have many fewer sponsors and will raise much more money from them. While Lake Placid collected $9 million, the LAOOC expects to garner $125 million from companies such as Levi-Strauss, Coca-Cola, Xerox, Sanyo and General Motors.

The LAOOC needed more money—because Los Angeles taxpayers refused to foot the bill. When the city bid in 1978 for the Games, some residents worried about repeating the mistakes of Montreal.

Those mistakes started in 1970 when the International Olympic Committee awarded the 1976 Games to Montreal. At the time, Montreal Mayor Jean Drapeau said the Games would cost $120 million and would finance themselves. The final bill, including interest, is expected to be $1.646 billion. To cover that, Montrealers are paying increased property taxes, and smokers in the province of Quebec are paying higher tobacco taxes. The debt is supposed to be paid off by 1995.

The cost overruns at Montreal were so wild that the provincial government ordered a special inquiry. In April 1980, the panel released a four-volume, 900-page report that concluded there had been serious mismanagement by the organizing committee and the city of Montreal, most particularly by Mayor Drapeau. The report severely chastised Drapeau for having assumed the direction of the Olympic preparations himself, rather than appointing another leader. So far from producing the "modest" Olympics he had promised, the report said, Drapeau had created something "grand and gigantic."

Specifically, the investigators blamed Drapeau for having set no overall cost limit. Drapeau countered that costs went out of control because of inflation and work stoppages. Indeed, there were three major strikes during the Olympic preparations. (In spite of the damning report, Drapeau was re-elected in 1982.)

In June 1974, even before the Olympics, charges of fraud and conspiracy to defraud the Olympic organizers were brought against seven men involved in a private construction company, Gerrasses Zarolega, which had been contracted to build the Olympic Village to house athletes. They are accused of falsifying costs and other fraudulent practices to reap $265,000 from the project. The case is still pending.

Meanwhile, the hugely expensive Olympic Village (it was projected to cost $33 million and wound up costing $95 million) has been serving as government-subsidized housing. The provincial government is trying desperately to sell it off.

With all this in mind, a committee of Los Angeles citizens proposed and the city council passed a change in the city charter to prevent the burden from being passed on to taxpayers.

A group of local business leaders formed the LAOOC, which then applied to the IOC to host a "spartan" Games. Chairman Paul Ziffrin says the LAOOC studied Montreal's experience and decided the key to cheap Olympics was to cut construction costs.

The LAOOC told the IOC it would build a velodrome and pool at a total cost of $7 million, but that existing fields and stadia would be used for all other events. No Olympic Village is being built this time. Instead, athletes will be housed in local university dormitories.

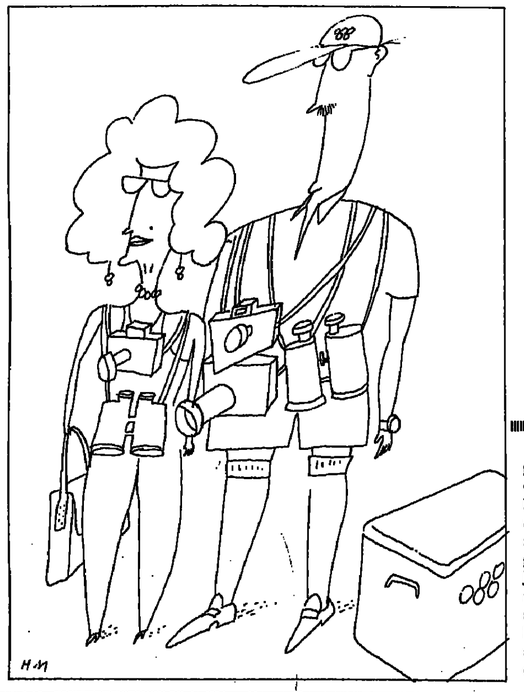
The IOC had to amend its own charter in order to award the Olympics to a business group. Previously it allowed only cities to host the Games.

It looks as though this "business sense" may be the way of future Olympics. Frank King, chairman of the committee organizing the 1988 Winter Games in Calgary, Canada, says his group also scrutinized the Montreal record. "The lesson we learned was to have the Games run by businessmen rather than governments because governments will always look for political credit, and businessmen will look for financial results."

The Calgary Games are expected to cost around Canadian $500 million. But King says that will be affordable after a record TV deal with ABC, worth $309 million, and assured revenue of $200 million from a new federal government sports "pool"—a nationwide game of predicting sports results.

But Montrealers might be more skeptical of such pre-Olympic enthusiasm. After all, they remember Mayor Drapeau's words before the 1976 Games: "The Montreal Olympics can no more have a deficit than a man can have a baby."

Mark Nicholson is a freelance journalist in Ottawa.



Olympic organizers say security is the biggest item on their budget. While they don't disclose how much they'll spend, some observers have estimated the price tag could be as high as $100 million, out of a total budget of $497.7 million.... Local police agencies apparently are geared up for international intrigue worthy of James Bond. Included on their shopping lists of new security equipment for the Olympics were such items as infrared sensors for night-time helicopter surveillance, submachine guns with silencers, high-powered rifles and special radio equipment for underwater communication.

Venezuela getting a boost to LA

Only last August, Venezuela spent a vast sum to host the 1983 Pan American Games. But austerity has been the password since the new administration was installed in February, and the money allocated for this year's Olympic team fell victim to the budget slashers.

"The post-petroleum era has started and we have to be careful with our resources," Youth Minister Milena Sardi explained in mid-March when he announced that only a token delegation of seven athletes, who are already in the US attending college, would represent Venezuela at the summer Games.

Although Venezuela has won only one Olympic gold medal in its history—Francisco "Morochito" Rodriquez took the gold in light flyweight boxing in Mexico City in 1968—the idea that it would not be fully represented in Los Angeles bruised the national pride. After all, the country boasts several world-class athletes, including middle-distance runner William Wuyke and swimmers Alberto Mestre and Rafael Vidal.

Ironically, it was the Venezuelan subsidiary of a foreign company—Lever Brothers—that first stepped forward with a pledge to help finance a larger Olympic delegation. It is marketing a new deodorant, and part of the purchase price of each can will go to the Olympic team. Coca-Cola and the Gillette Company also have promised support.

The biggest pledge has come from Jose Beracasa, a wealthy Venezuelan businessman and honorary member of the International Olympic Committee, who has committed Bolivars 500,000 (US$36,000). (The money was given with the stipulation that it would be withdrawn if the government tried to tax it.)

Appeals have gone out to other corporations and individuals, and commercial television stations are airing professionally produced advertisements seeking private donations.

This is an entirely new approach for a country where the government traditionally foots the bill to send a national team to a world-class sports event. So far, the new approach seems to be working.

Sally Weeks
Caracas, Venezuela

Nadia Comaneci

By Silviu Brucan
Associate Editor in Eastern Europe

BUCHAREST, Romania—Never before in the modern Olympic Games had the performance of a gymnast been judged perfect. But within five days at the 1976 Montreal Olympics, Nadia Comaneci earned a 10.00 seven times.

Millions of television viewers throughout the world remember that magic scene at the Montreal Forum: there in the stands, poised on the balance beam—an infinitely slender wisp of a girl, 149.8 centimeters, a mere 32 kilograms, only 14 years old, with dark circles under her eyes. A funny ponytail completes her charm. With the most natural leap, she is airborne, into a backflip, then lands on the sliver of a bar, picking up the tempo and rocketing ever more boldly, ever more breathtakingly.

Amid the political feuds, cold war, scandals over cheating and mutual recriminations over professionalism, Nadia in flight remains the symbol of what's still right with the Games.

As an Olympic heroine, Nadia has carved out a legend based on hard work, grim efficiency and icy purpose. She does not complain that her childhood was sacrificed at the altar of sport, because she spent those growing years doing precisely what she enjoyed most.

At a press conference in Montreal a journalist asked her, "How long will you compete? When will you retire?"

"Retire?" Her pale lips pursed in a quizzical expression. "Why, I'm only 14 years old." At that time, Nadia did not realize that she had chosen a sport in which at 20, one is too old and too heavy. It came as a shock, and she has found it hard to get out of the limelight and to get used to ordinary life. Now, at 22, she is a student at the Institute of Physical Education in Bucharest, preparing for exams. Recently she qualified as an international arbiter and completed a special course in coaching.

One recent afternoon in her apartment, Nadia sat ramrod-straight, her gaze unblinking, her lips pressed in a thin line as she listened to questions. Her smile is still warm, though rare.

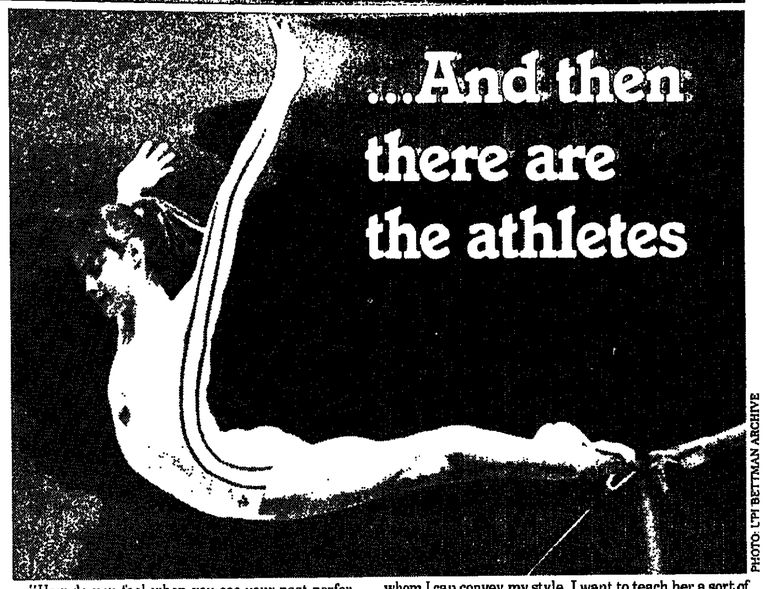


PHOTO: UPI BETTMAN ARCHIVE

"How do you feel when you see your past performances?"

"I can never watch such films," she says. "They disturb me, as though I would like to continue.... I am not yet used to the idea of being out of the big race, though I realize that it had to come sometime. But not so early and so quick. In other sports, you can go well into your 30s and then you are mature and can reconcile yourself with profession, family life, etc."

"What next?"

"I'll graduate, and I do hope to spot a talented girl to whom I can convey my style. I want to teach her a sort of gymnastics that is both full of rhythm and grace to enchant the audience," she says. "I consider the main thing in today's gymnastics and probably the most difficult thing, for which work and talent are equally required, is to perform as long as possible in the air, namely to detach yourself from the ground and soar and soar, like a ballerina in mid-air flight. That's what will keep me going."

Silviu Brucan, former Romanian ambassador, is past editor of the national newspaper Scinteia.

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Hell no, we won't go

Christian Addoquaye Kpakpo

By Ansah Barnor
Special to WorldPaper

ACCRA, Ghana—When Ghana unfurls its flag at the Los Angeles Olympics, one athlete whose performance might briefly divert public attention from the country's economic and political woes is amateur featherweight champion Christian Addoquaye Kpakpo.

Expectations are high for this 20-year-old, who first put on gloves in 1980. Chris appreciates the public notice but scoffs at suggestions that this might put more pressure on him in Los Angeles. "It's an impetus to do better next time around," he says. "They support me. It's something, you know." Chris thinks an impressive performance in Los Angeles, perhaps even among the medalists, would open his way toward a world title.

The story of his beginnings as a boxer is a classic: he used his fists to reason with neighborhood toughs. It all started at a soccer match between the Bukom Shooting Stars and the Bukom Rangers, the team for which he played at inside-right position. According to Chris, there was a big bully on the Shooting Stars who was hacking down Rangers. Chris, then about 11, decked the bully after a fast, street-style fistfight.

"Although we lost the football match," Chris says, "people carried me around because of how I beat the other boy."

Jack Moro, then a leading professional welterweight, saw that early bout. Says Chris, "I didn't notice him among the crowd. But the next day, he came to our house and asked my dad if he would allow him to train me as an amateur boxer. My mother nearly fainted. She didn't want me to have my face damaged or even to get killed. She cried." But Jack Moro prevailed.

Chris won 10 of his 12 fights as a flyweight. Then he moved to bantamweight and lost only one of nine fights. Boxing fans began to notice Chris when he represented Ghana in 1982 at the Commonwealth Games in Brisbane, Australia, where he reached the quarterfinals.

Then in July 1983, Chris competed for Ghana at the Moscow Spartakaid, the Soviets' pre-Olympic championships. He fought Cuban and East European boxers and again made it to the quarterfinals.

A month later, at the All-Africa Boxing Championship in Kampala, Uganda, he fought a crucial match against Ugandan John Sekimbe, who won the gold medal on points. Chris insists he was robbed.

"I was so impressive that after the (All-Africa) Games, I was selected to join the Africa squad for the World Amateur Championship in Rome," he says. But in an accident unrelated to boxing, Chris fell and cut the bridge of his nose. The injury prevented him from going to Italy.

Since becoming a featherweight last January, he has had nine fights. The only defeat came in Lagos at the Ghana-Nigeria meet in February, at the hands of Peter Kunyekwache, the Commonwealth gold medalist featherweight.

Going into the Olympics, Chris is aware of the boxing prowess of Cuba, Kenya and Uganda, but he says, "Against their style and skill, which I can match pound for pound, I have one advantage: a natural fighting ability."

Ansah Barnor, formerly an editor for the Ghana News Agency, is a freelance journalist.

Dave Burgering

By Joe Resnick
Special to WorldPaper

MISSION VIEJO, California, USA—Dave Burgering has had four years to ponder what might have been if he had been allowed to compete in Moscow in 1980. There might have been an Olympic diving medal hanging over the mantle back in his home in Lansing, Michigan. He could have been a household name in his country, endorsing cereal or swim trunks.

But, like many other American athletes, Burgering lost that chance for glory because the United States boycotted the 1980 Summer Olympics to protest the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

"That's one of the major reasons I'm still diving," says the 29-year-old Burgering, who will try to qualify for one of the four men's positions on the U.S. 1984 Olympic diving squad. "If I had competed in 1980, and if I had gotten a medal—which I think I could have done—I probably would have retired."

Burgering, a bronze medalist in the three-meter springboard competition last August in the Pan American Games in Caracas, is still disappointed at not going to the Soviet Union.

"At the time, I didn't think about it that much," he reflected. "I accepted the reason why President Carter wanted to boycott, and I understood what he was trying to do. But now that it's over with and it had no effect on anybody or anything except the athletes, it bothers me more now than it did then."

And it bothered him that the Soviets might not be in Los Angeles. "In some respects it would cheapen the Olympics," said Burgering, who was interviewed before the Soviets' May 8 announcement that they would not send a team. "It would cheat the Russian athletes like it did us in 1980, and I don't think it's fair for anyone to have to go through that."

Four years ago, he competed in both the Olympic diving events—the three-meter springboard and the 10-meter platform. This time he will compete only on the springboard. It could be tough to qualify. Only two male divers will be chosen for each type of dive. And heavily favored Greg Louganis is expected to go for one of the spots.

Burgering, who has won championships in the Swedish, Mexican and Canadian Cup competitions, knows this is his final opportunity to compete in an Olympics. He will turn 30 three weeks before the opening ceremonies. He is confident, but he knows a younger diver could edge him out.

Joe Resnick is a freelance sports writer in Los Angeles.

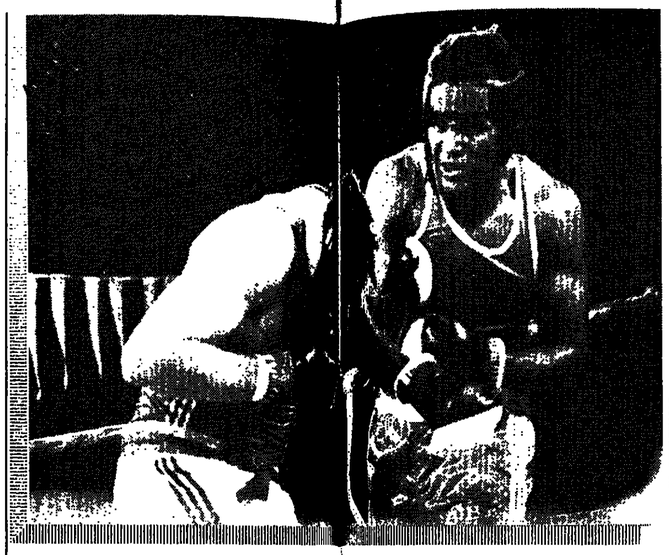

PHOTO BY AP/WIDEWORLD

Teófilo Stevenson

By Ed Schuyler, Jr.
Special to WorldPaper

LOS ANGELES, USA—His official biographical sketch says Teofilo Stevenson, the three-time Olympic gold-medal heavyweight boxer from Cuba, is 33 and a student. It seems doubtful that he's still a student, and there certainly are signs that Stevenson is not the fighter he was two or three years ago.

But he still is proud, to the point of arrogance, and although he is one of the better-known athletes in the world, he remains an enigma. Maybe he is a student.

And just maybe this summer at Los Angeles he will win the Olympic super heavyweight championship and become the first boxer ever to win four gold medals. That is, if Cuba goes to the Olympics.

"I've always believed I can do it. And I will do it," Stevenson said after winning an exhibition match at Los Angeles recently.

Those were two rare quotable sentences. It's not that Stevenson doesn't talk to the press; it's that he doesn't reveal very much.

When asked whether his age might be slowing him down and whether he was worried about the younger fighters going into the Olympics, Stevenson pronounced: "It is the evolution of life to grow older."

Occasionally, there's a hint of humor. After he knocked out American John Tate in the first-round of the 1976 Games in Montreal, Stevenson said, "It was very short. Did you see the fight? If you did, you saw it better than I did."

Stevenson does willingly discuss the prospects of his turning professional, or at least boxing the professional champion. Perhaps because he knows that will not happen.

He was first asked about fighting pro after winning his first Olympic gold medal, at Munich in 1972. He has been asked about it several times since and will be asked again...and again...in Los Angeles. After all, hasn't he beaten Tate and Michael Dokes, both of whom became pro champions, and hasn't he twice beaten Tyrell Biggs of Philadelphia, the current world amateur champion?

Yes, but he beat them under the rules and conditions of the amateur ring. Professional boxing is a different world, and it's difficult, maybe impossible, to teach old boxers new tricks.

And it's just talk. Stevenson made himself clear on the subject back in 1976 when he said, "I am sure Premier Castro would never ask me to fight professionally... I do not plan to fight professionally under any circumstances."

Now, eight years later, with his skills eroded by age, circumstances certainly haven't become more favorable for his turning pro.

Winning a fourth gold medal would be the perfect cliché to an extraordinary career, but the task won't be an easy one. He lost a 5-0 decision to Francesco Damiani of Italy in the quarterfinals of the World Championship tournament in 1982. He was outpointed by Alexander Krupin in the Cardin International tournament and was decisioned 3-2 by American Craig Payne in the semifinals of the North American championships in 1983.

He did knock out Biggs in the second round of a dual meet in 1982, and last Feburary, in another dual meet, he outpointed Biggs 3-2. But the decision could just as easily have gone to Biggs.

Stevenson, who measures 195 centimeters, is still an imposing figure in the ring, but the crashing right to the head that left opponents helpless has now lost its snap. To compensate, Stevenson now punches more to the body, also more often and even throws an occasional left hook.

With less snap in his big punch and less spring in his legs, the Cuban has become a smarter fighter. That, plus a reputation that might influence judges, could bring him the gold.

Ed Schuyler, Jr., who writes about boxing for the Associated Press, has covered the last two Olympics.

Tamara Bykova

By Vladimir Skoryatin
Special to WorldPaper

MOSCOW—Opinions about Tamara Bykova differ. Some say she is rather sharp-tongued and unpredictable. Others assert she is considerate, patient, sympathetic and open. Both are right.

Of course, like most Southerners in the Soviet Union, Bykova has her moods. There's dynamite in her soul. I guess her coach has his problems working with her. Journalists, too, complain that it's hard to get along with her. It takes a lot of patience and tact. But she wouldn't have become a famous athlete if it weren't for her temperament.

She is the world record-holder in the high jump, indoor and outdoor. She would be the favorite in the Olympics were she to compete.

Despite her comparative youth, the 25-year-old Bykova has had her share of injuries, setbacks and defeats. Her sports career proves the road to success is not easy.

She studied at the famous Rostov Sports School, specializing in the high jump. Ironically, it took her quite a while to reach the 1.5-meter mark. When finally she did, she still failed to clear the qualification height for the Seventh USSR Peoples Games. She was so upset, she almost quit sports entirely.

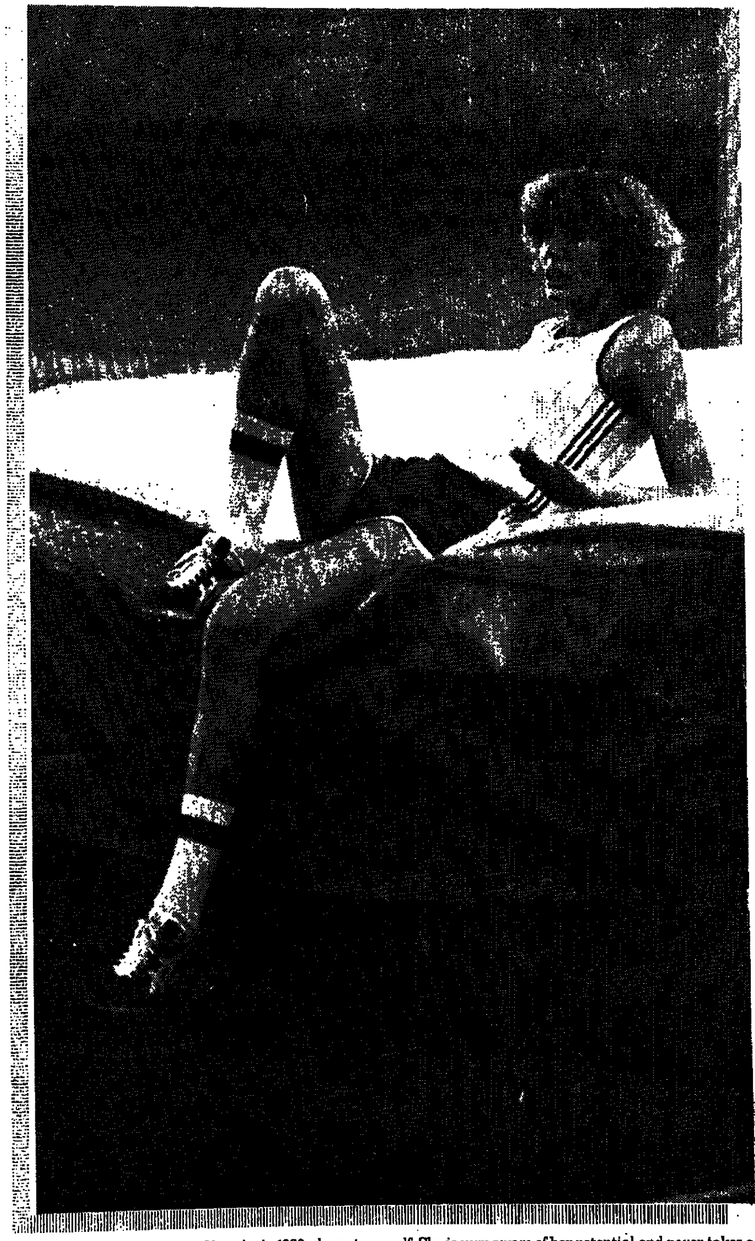

PHOTO: YURI SUKHOV

Shortly before the Moscow Olympics in 1980, she met Yevgeni Zagorulko, a little-known coach. Bykova wasn't performing any miracles at the time, but with Zagorulko's help she was included on the Olympic team. She took ninth place. The gold medal went to Sara Simeoni of Italy.

Since then, she has improved steadily. All of her 1983 victories and records can be compared to the blinding flight of a rocket. Zagorulko thinks her distinction is her uncommon persistence and her realistic appraisal of herself. She is very aware of her potential and never takes a risk that won't pay off.

She's also fanatic about training. Even on her birthday, she trained in two full sessions. "On your birthday?" one of my colleagues exclaimed. "Your guests must be waiting for you."

"It's not parties that are important for me today," Bykova replied. And her sincerity was beyond question. The 1984 Olympics were not far off.

Vladimir Skoryatin is a sports commentator for the Novosti Press Agency.

ILLUSTRATION: HAL MAYFORTH

Scratching 'the neural itch at a bacchanal of bodily bliss' — a curmudgeon's view

By Tarzie Vittachi
Associate Editor at Large

NEW YORK—Georges Gurdjieff, the Russian philosopher-mystic, observed wryly that three clear symptoms marked the end of great civilizations: the trend toward homosexuality, the proliferation of excessively lush bathrooms and vainglorious toilet practices...and the spread of spectator sports.

Our day and age display all those deadly symptoms. Homosexuality has erupted out of the English public school and the Royal Navy onto the streets and into "polite" society. Whirlpools and floral-pattern toilet paper are becoming essential equipment in our bathrooms. And more people spend more time watching other people run, jump and whack a ball around than at any time in history.

Most of us don't even bother to go to the arena any longer to watch these gladiators. We just lie in front of the goggle box with a can of beer and indulge ourselves in a trance of voyeurism. It is like the old barroom story of the man who paid five francs to put his eye to a keyhole to watch another man who had paid 10 francs to put his eye to a keyhole to watch another man who had paid 50 francs to have a go in a French bordello.

Every four years the whole world experiences a kinky spasm of pleasure by scratching this neural itch at a bacchanal of bodily bliss, watching thousands of muscular morons in competition.

The Olympics are Big Business and Global Politics. Competition, personal or political, has always been exploited by business. Today's Games are not about sportsmanship or the glory of human achievement that Pindar raved about in his odes. They have more to do with the ambition of young men and women to make a lot of money with their muscles when they can't make any with their brains.

They have to do with profit for the innkeepers, grocers and construction companies of the host city.

And the idea of the Games promoting friendship among nations is the quintessence of naivete. Neither the athletes nor their managers talk to other delegations at the Olympics, for fear that even a friendly nod would soften up that state of killer-hype they have attained through what they call training.

The Olympic Games are a representative microcosm of the cold war. It is essentially a war without guns between the superpowers, with other nations indulging in their own battles of kites and crows on the sidelines. The field hockey match between India and Pakistan is played in the same spirit that killed off millions during the partition of the subcontinent. When the Chinese take on the Russians, it is instructive to observe the malevolent glee on the faces of the Americans. When a black boxer pummels an Englishman, all the nonwhites in the arena roar forth 400 years of colonial frustration. When the East Germans outperform the Yugoslavs, the Russians are delighted.

One of my first international assignments as a journalist was to report the Olympic Games of Helsinki in 1952. The great star names were dazzling: Paavo Nurmi, who carried the flame into the stadium; Emil Zátopek, who ran his opposition into the ground in all three long distances; Roger Bannister, before he broke the four-minute mile barrier; Harrison Dillard, who flickered over the 110-meter hurdles like a black flame; Adhemar de Silva of Brazil, who hopped, skipped and jumped 16.22 meters with the aqueous grace of a water frog; Shirley Strickland of Australia, who humbled me by making me realize that there were women who could run faster than I could, even when I was as young as she.

But underneath and above all that personal excellence and grace there was the ugly crassness of profit and politics. I swore then I would never go to watch the Olympic Games again. Wild horses will not drag me to the Los Angeles Olympics.

I'll watch it on television.

Tarzie Vittachi, a former newspaper editor from Sri Lanka, is currently a UNICEF official.

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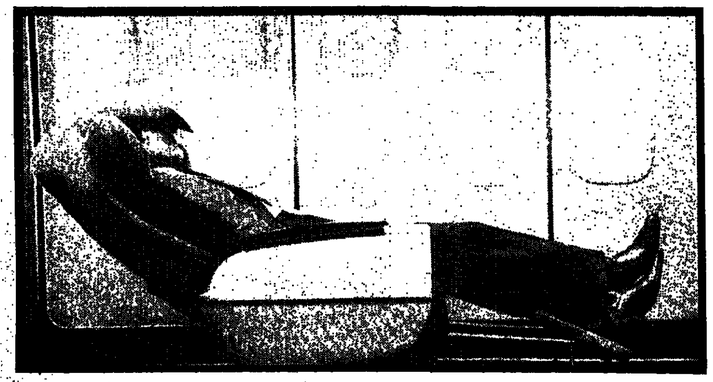

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Currents

High profits, higher risks

A new book shows how US banks really *work*

By Hamlet Paoletti
Senior Editor

BOSTON, USA—The easiest way to find a US banker nowadays is to glance at the news. There they all are, and no longer only in the financial sections. Involvement with the international drug traffic, bankruptcies, record quarterly profits, short-term thinking: these are the issues today.

The main reason for their repeated appearances in the public spotlight is, however, the international debt crisis. Trying to appear statesmanlike, the bankers go on and on, referring to basic national interests, international alliances...and the necessity of government participation in the negotiating process.

Intimately interwoven with this behavior, and serving somewhat as its justification, is the assumption that the debt crisis has two main characters. On the one side are the well-intentioned bankers, and on the other side the at-best inefficient, and at worst corrupt, Third World governments.

Slowly, however, a different picture is coming through. The debtor nations, though far from models of responsible behavior, increasingly are being perceived merely as partners in these financial transactions. The other partners, of course, are the banks. Their quarterly reports, showing staggering profit figures—a large part of which comes from those "irresponsible" debtor countries—reveal how far banks are from being institutions whose main concern is the smooth working of cooperative international mechanisms.

Perhaps as damaging as these reports are to the banks' wished-for image is a new book written by Penny Lernoux, a prize-winning American journalist who has been living in Latin America for many years. As her book *In Banks we Trust* shows, banks today are just a business like any other.

One of their characteristics is skyrocketing profits. "The average profit of American banks in Brazil last year was over 100 percent," she explained during a recent interview, "with one bank reaching 182 percent. The US personnel at the US embassies in some Latin American countries feel genuinely embarrassed by such figures." But the flip side of this current banking policy of profit-at-all-costs is the high risk exposure which, said Lernoux, is responsible for the record number of banks in the US—600, according to government figures—that are currently facing possible collapse.

The reason behind these two developments is, as she pointed out, "the go-go atmosphere that invaded the banking community some years ago, and the deregulation campaign spearheaded by the government." She recalled that not many years ago the banking community enjoyed something similar "to a seal of propriety." It was known and accepted that bankers were in the business of making money, but it was also known that they operated with prudence and integrity, valuing long-term profits and stability.

One of the many US bankers Penny Lernoux interviewed for her book was candid enough to state that banks are not in the business of holding the community trust anymore, that now they are just an industry like any other with a product to sell. Such a view generated what Lernoux called "the dog-eat-dog" approach, where immediate profits and volume of business became paramount. Despite the looming threat posed by the alarming growth of the international debt, "the Chase [Manhattan Bank] even gave bonuses to its executives for loans they made to Third World countries," she said.

Since the debtor countries did not default (and so far they still have not; they are late in their payments, but none has declared a moratorium), this contributed to inflating both the banks' quarterly profit reports and the reputation of those executives responsible for the loans. They were promoted to new positions, or got new jobs, while the world was left with a bigger crisis on its hands.

With each US bank fighting only for itself, was anyone worried about the larger picture? Well, says Lernoux, the Europeans bankers were. "The Europeans think in the long range. They have been very upset by the short-range—three or four months ahead—thinking of the Americans. And they are shocked with the turnover of personnel." These days, the turnover of personnel in US banks is so great that frequently, when a foreign loan faces trouble, the officer originally responsible for it is no longer around.

At the same time that the pressure for profits was pushing more and more loans down the ostrich-like, all-consuming throat of some Third World nations, the demolition of the US regulatory structure, which was erected after the 1929 crash, paved the way for all sorts of wheeling and dealing within the banking industry. Instead of having to operate within the limits of strict federal regulations—which aimed at preventing a repeat of the earlier domino-like series of bank collapses—the banks now had a much freer hand in conducting their business. Referring to those US banks on the brink of collapse, Penny Lernoux said that "in almost every case the cause was reckless lending compounded by 'insider' loans or illegal loans to bank officials, board directors and their friends."

Such a financial merry-go-round attracted a special group of guest riders. In banking, as in other businesses, white-collar crime opened the door to organized crime, in particular the drug-trafficking crowd. The narcotics industry is no small business in the US, being second only to the oil industry. With earnings of more than US$79 billion a year the drug traffickers needed to operate through banks.

"The bankers themselves," explained Lernoux, "admit that the drug flow would be severely impeded without the connivance of corrupt banking officials. But as they themselves state, top management sets the tone. If sloppiness and corner-cutting are tolerated or even encouraged, they can lead to the corruption of bank officials, as in several cases of the laundering of drug money in south Florida banks."

On top of all the drug money laundering being done through traditional banks, the deregulation of the banking industry sponsored by the Reagan administration has made it easier for foreigners to acquire American banks, increasing the risk of—some would say opening the way to—the direct control of American banks by drug traffickers.

Over the long range—despite the banking community's current dislike of long-term thinking—this drug invasion may present a greater risk than the international foreign debt. Even at its worst, the debt is a financial problem and could be solved within the boundaries of the traditional banking transactions if only by providing more attention to the debt's social and political implications. But the drug problem may prove itself somewhat different. A little story, told by Penny Lernoux, may help to shed some light on this.

Some time ago, the Colombian army launched a major offensive in the Guaira province against the local drug producers. The soldiers were stationed in the region and were supposed to stay there until every trace of the drug traffic had been destroyed. But the drug traffic generates so much money that, after two years, the Colombian army decided that if it wanted to preserve any semblance of hierarchy and order, it should move out of the region right away, before all its men had been corrupted by the drug money.

The US banking community is, of course, more complex and much more powerful than many Colombian armies put together. But its short-term, profit-above-all attitude, coupled with the bold, brazen, trigger-happy behavior of the international drug traffickers seems to be the ideal recipe for more trouble ahead. Understandably, it is hard for a banker to move away from all that money begging to be properly channeled, and from all the huge profits that could be generated. But aren't the bankers the ones who keep reminding us that there is no such thing as a free lunch?

Despite bankers' natural reluctance to go public, at least one ranking New York bank official commented on the book. He criticized Lernoux's approach as being a "tendentious attempt to ultimately discredit the banking system of a free democracy." And he refuted her specific charges against some banks, saying that they were "cheap charges, not documented," since their sources had been a variety of stories published in different newspapers and magazines quoting unnamed sources. His remarks were, of course, off the record.

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Currents

Coalition or revolution?

It is not easy being a French Communist nowadays

By Jacqueline Grapin
Associate Editor in Western Europe

PARIS, France—Most people believe that once a Communist Party gets into power, it is difficult to remove it. That piece of common wisdom may be defied by the French experiment.

Three years have passed since the French Communist Party joined the government, and the party finds itself in an increasingly complicated situation, one that is both painful to its leaders and arouses speculation among the public. Will the party stay in the Mitterrand government coalition? Will it leave?

The Socialist Party leader, François Mitterrand, won the 1981 elections in France. Although initially his government tried to implement programs of the left, it began to have so many difficulties that it was forced to shift from people-oriented policies to ones of austerity. The need to fight unemployment, for example, turned many an economist away from an interest in state-run enterprises toward an expertise in free enterprise.

All this, of course, runs counter to Communist Party ideology, and by now, the points of view of the French Socialist and Communist parties have drifted far apart. The differences are most obvious in domestic economic decisions, particularly in job cutbacks in what are considered to be noncompetitive heavy industries. In steel-producing Lorraine, for example, 3000 jobs are scheduled to disappear.

In foreign policy, too, the Communist Party has been unable to influence Mitterrand. As one example, he favors deployment of the US Pershing II missiles in Europe—to Moscow's displeasure. All this leaves the aging leader of the French Communist Party, Georges Marchais, caught in a crossfire between the USSR and the French president.

Mitterrand, in his days as leader of the opposition, took a risk by forming an alliance with the Communists. And he was elected president, which requires 50 percent of the total vote, under the best possible conditions. His party managed to push back the Communist Party totals at election time and attained a firm majority in the National Assembly, which meant he could pursue his policies without having to share power with the Communist Party. But he took another risk by asking the party to join the government in order to gain its support, in particular the support of the Communist-led Confédération Générale du Travail trade union, for his economic policies.

He also hoped that his move would shift more electoral support from the Communist Party to the Socialist Party. The stakes are high: should he lose, France might cease to be a democratic country. But so far, there is little doubt that Mitterrand is winning his gamble. The more heated the debate between Socialists and Communists, the more the Communists lose votes. In October 1983, 87 percent of the Communist Party members wanted the party to remain in the government until 1988 (when new presidential elections are to take place). That means that if their leaders decide to withdraw from the Mitterrand government, they risk losing many more voters.

In 1974, according to public opinion polls, 37 percent of the population had a "favorable" opinion of the Communist Party and its Secretary General, Georges Marchais. By 1983, the figure had dropped to 21 percent. The polls were backed up by election returns. The French Communist Party scored its worst results in many years in recent elections, losing 15 cities of more than 30,000 population in the municipal elections of March 1983, and five more later that year. Within a year, one out of four Communist cities elected a conservative mayor. Polls show that in the elections for European Parliament scheduled for June, the Communist Party will get only 12 to 14 percent of the vote. If it reaches the 15 percent mark, considered a failure by Mr. Marchais as recently as 1981, the party will be very pleased.

Today, only 9 percent of the French people think that the Communist Party is the one most apt to defend their interests. Its decline can be attributed to many things, including the worsening image of the Soviet Union, the loss of prestige of Marxism, the lack of credibility of its economic program and a change in self-perceptions in a country where, between 1976 and 1983, the proportion of people believing they "belong" to the working class dropped from 27 to 22 percent.

While the Socialist government adopts financial austerity policies and economic liberalism as its philosophy, the Communist Party must choose between two roles: to support a leftist government whose policies it often dislikes in order to prevent a comeback of the right, or to revert to its traditional pro-revolutionary role as a vocal member of the opposition. If it chooses the latter, it will lose more votes. If it chooses compromise, it will no longer be a real Communist Party. The chances are that it will leave the government only if it is forced out.

So it is that Communist participation in a democratically elected coalition is very painful. Things would be different had the electoral procedures been suspended, but there is no sign that the institutions set up by the French constitution are at risk. Just the opposite is true.

Jacqueline Grapin is a columnist for the French daily newspaper Le Monde.

PHOTO: A. MINGAM/GAMMA

Georges Marchais, leader of the French CP, tries to make a point.

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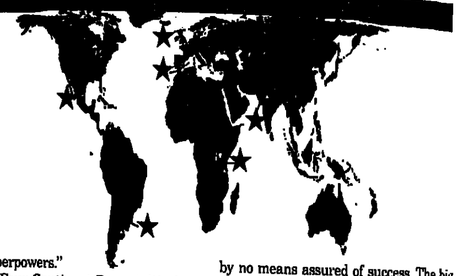
Commentary

On the 'lesser' nations' role to end the arms race



Mark Gerzon
Associate Editor at Large

BOSTON, USA—For many years, the voices of the non-nuclear weapons nations of the Southern hemisphere have been muted. Many of them believed, I think, that nuclear war would devastate the North but not the South. A colleague from Kenya told me: "Most of my friends think the nuclear debate is just the rich nations' way of avoiding the issue of economic injustice." Said a Chinese friend a few years ago: "We are not worried about nuclear war. We are a large country and will survive."

But this complacency is ending. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, whom I have just interviewed, is now clearly aware that India would, as she put it, "be immediately affected by nuclear war" between the superpowers. She has been briefed about the "nuclear winter" research by scientists from all over the world, including the US and USSR, which demonstrates that the climatic consequences of a major nuclear war would destroy every nation on earth.

This research, combined with the failure of the Geneva negotiations, has led to a deepening sense of urgency on the part of many "middle power" leaders.

Calling themselves the Four-Continent Peace Initiative, Presidents Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico, Raul Alfonsin of Argentina and Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, and Prime Ministers Indira Gandhi of India, Olof Palme of Sweden and Andreas Papandreou of Greece have formed an impartial, independent initiative to resume negotiations to end the nuclear arms race. Unlike the failed Geneva talks, these negotiations will not be bilateral, but mediated by the leaders involved in the initiative.

"The prevention of nuclear war is not an issue that concerns only the superpowers," Prime Minister Papandreou told me when I interviewed him a few weeks ago. "It is of direct concern to us since it threatens all our lives. Therefore any attempt to find a solution cannot be left to the superpowers."

The Four-Continent Peace Initiative underscores that "minor" nations, acting together, may become a powerful force. Nicholas Dunlop, a New Zealander, and Olafur Grimmson, an Icelandic member of parliament, were two of the principal organizers of the Initiative. Although both are white, middle-class Western-educated men, their instincts were shaped by boyhoods in countries that do not dominate the world's headlines.

As I jet from one continent to another working on this initiative, I feel renewed hope. From watching the two superpowers at close hand, I know how stuck they both are. The Initiative provides precisely what was lacking in the superpower squabble: an effective third party.

On one hand, of course, the Initiative is by no means assured of success. The big powers are used to thinking of themselves as the leaders of the world and are not accustomed to taking advice or prompting from other nations' leaders. Both Moscow and Washington are so suspicious that they may resent the Initiative's intrusions rather than welcoming their help.

But on the other hand, the Four-Continent Peace Initiative has already succeeded. It has reopened the debate. It has turned passive followers into active movers. It has altered the structure of debate. It has underscored that, in matters of life and death, every nation should have a voice.

Mark Gerzon is a freelance writer and head of Mediators Inc., in Concord, Massachusetts.

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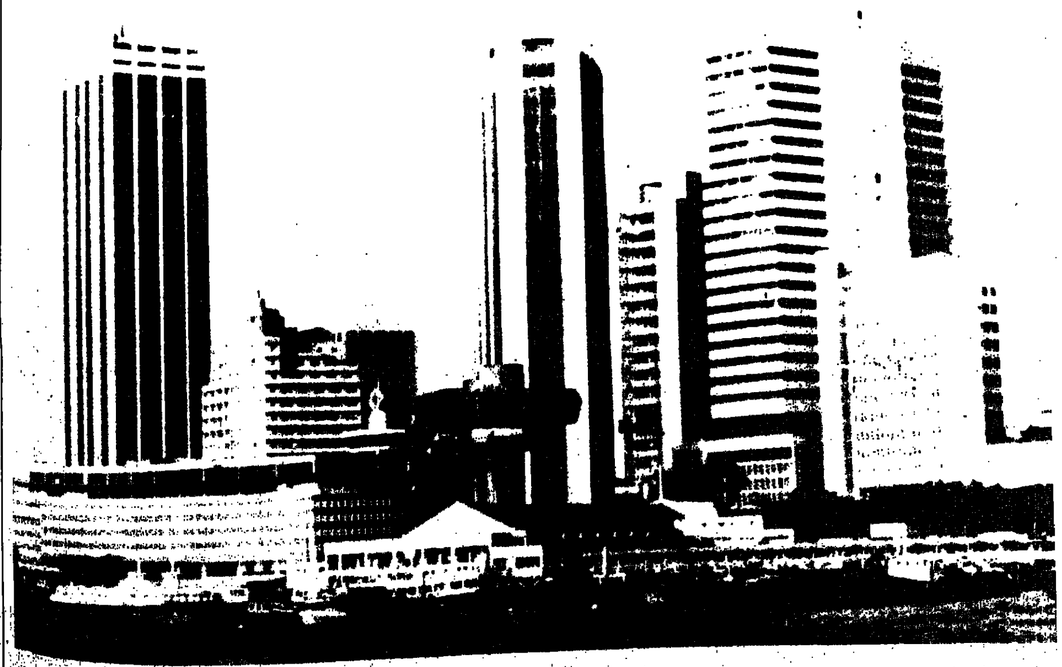

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Author blasts US-Israeli bias

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is a speech delivered by Mr Stephen Green at the annual convention of the National Arab American Association. Mr Stephen Green is the author of the book 'Taking Sides,' America's secret relations with a militant Israel which was serialised in Arabic recently in the Ad-Dustour newspaper.

There is an expression in Arabic, I am told, which translates: "Your friend is he who tells you the truth, not he who agrees with everything you say." Years from now, Americans may realize that King Hussein performed a supreme act of friendship in informing the United States that "...it has chosen to disqualify itself as the sole force in the Middle East that could help us all move toward a just and durable peace."

The amazing thing is that this statement was greeted by the Reagan administration and much of the country with shock and surprise. There is something at once charming and at the same time slightly pathetic about a great nation which thinks that it can indulge in the diplomacy of Jean Kirkpatrick, the legislative agenda of Daniel Patrick Moynihan, and the security policies of Richard Perle, and then thrust itself forward as an "honest broker" of peace in the Middle East.

But the roots of America's recent embarrassing failures in the region cannot be traced to this administration alone, nor even to the policies of past presidents. You as Arab Americans know the real problem is deeper than that — it is the underlying prejudice and ignorance which characterizes the average American's view of the Middle East and its conflict.

About a year-and-a-half ago, I sat down at my home in Vermont to begin writing one of the first chapters in Taking Sides, on the 1948-49 war in the Middle East. I had found some surprising material in the National Archives on the strength and numbers of Israeli forces in that war, and I wanted to get back and take a look at how the popular image in America about "little Israel's miracle victory," had been propagated.

I went to Exodus, a popular novel by Leon Uris.

Uris described what he called a "paper army" of only 55,000 Haganah boys facing five mighty Arab armies with almost two-and-a-quarter million troops — the Israelis, he said, were outnumbered 40 to one, in equipment outnumbered a thousand to one, and in area 5000 to one.

I already had statistics from documents of US Army Intelligence and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, corroborated by evidence from the British High Command, that the Israelis in fact outnumbered all Arab forces by between two-and-a-half and three to one. I could hardly wait to quote Mr. Uris in my book.

What was really appalling about Exodus, however, as I leafed through the pages, was the blatent racism that filled almost every paragraph. Arabs of any type were invariably dirty, lazy, cowardly, and cruel. Jews of any type were honorable, strong, courageous, and kind. What Exodus was, I discovered, was racist smut. In a word, it was pornography. And without any redeeming social value.

I wondered at the time how such a book could even by published in America. And I decided, rather hopefully, that the book was about 25 years old and had been written before the civil rights struggles of the 1960s and the human rights concerns of the 1970s had raised our national sensitivities about racism. Surely, such a book could not be written in the 1980s.

Well, it just has been. Doubleday and Company has seen fit, about a month ago, to publish Mr. Uris's latest very fictional book about the Middle East, entitled The Haj. If anything, this book is more racist than was Exodus. At one point, Gideon Asch, Uris's Israeli protagonist in the novel, surveys the destruction of the village of Deir Yassin with an outraged British army colonel by the name of Brompton, and turns to him and says: "I am tormented that we have been driven to do such things to survive. I can forgive the Arabs for murdering our children. I cannot forgive them for forcing us to murder theirs."

And later, Gideon Asch says to the British colonel: "Strange, isn't it, that we Jews are once again stuck with a dirty job

Stephen Green, author of 'Taking Sides'

no one else wants? You and all your snide friends in all the foreign offices know in your hearts the cruelty, the evil that emanates from the Muslim world. But you are afraid to hold Islam up to the light and tell your people, "Look, this is what we have to live with."

There is one bright spot, in the midst of all this contemptible claptrap. At one point in the novel an Israeli commander informs David Ben Gurion that the Haganah will have only 30,000 men to fight the war. Presumably in Uris's next book, the shrinking Haganah will have ceased to exist at all, and the suffering and dying and displacement of civilian populations in the 1948 war will be depicted as merely a bad dream.

I have focused upon the racism and the inaccuracies in these two books because they are sold in practically every bookstore in America, and they have been issued by major American publishers, a reflection of a moral blind spot in our country.

But perhaps even more disturbing than this are the intellectual blind spots which characterize the coverage in American print and broadcast media of historical and current events in the Middle East. I will cite some examples: In May of 1983, the Los Angeles Times, to its credit, carried a story about a new release of documents from the Israeli national archives, for which I think we should credit the archives. In these documents, Syrian President Hosni Zaim is revealed to have offered in 1949 to meet David Ben Gurion and begin peace talks to end the state of war between their two countries. As an inducement to the Israelis, President Zaim promised beforehand to accept for resettlement in Syria some 300,000 Palestinian refugees — about half of all the Arab Palestinians displaced in the 1948-49 war.

David Ben Gurion, over the objection of his foreign minister, Moshe Sharett, and his UN ambassador, Abba Eban, flatly rejected the idea. The point is, why was this stunning historical revelation not picked up in our national media, and reexamined? How many American political candidates, since May of last year, have repeated in their speeches the old saw about Arab governments never having wanted peace and never having agreed to accept responsibility for Palestinian refugees?

In August of 1983, Thomas Dine, the executive director of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, stated in an article written for the Journal of Defence and Diplomacy, that: "Israeli air and naval forces are sufficiently strong to challenge Soviet naval forces in the eastern Mediterranean and are thus a significant factor in assessing the East-West naval balance of power in that region.

And later in the article, he wrote: "The central purpose of aid to Israel is to ensure the security and survival of a vital ally whose strength is an asset in the wider international security system. The ultimate purpose of assistance to Israelis is essentially similar to the reason we keep troops in Europe and Korea and a naval presence in the western Pacific: to enhance international security by deterring aggression and ensuring the defence of important friends and allies. To determine whether our assistance to Israel is proportionate to US interests, the appropriate measure is therefore an assessment of the costs and benefits compared with other major expenditures on international security.

Over time, over many years in fact, the lies, and the moral and intellectual blind spots which I have touched upon here have gradually had an impact upon US foreign policy. The November 1983 security agreement with Israel is merely a formalization of a long-standing overt and covert agreement with Israel in which the Department of Defence looks to the Israeli defence for information about the performance of Russian weapons systems, and for tests and evaluation of US arms used in opposition to Soviet weapons in combat situations. Part of this "agreement," of course, involves our sharing with the Israelis military technology which is generations ahead of weapons in the hands of any other nation in the Middle East. And I do not exclude nuclear weapons in saying this.

The US Congress, for its part, has, over the past few years, steadily increased both financial and military aid to Israel, knowing full well that this aid amounts to a subsidy of Israeli settlements in the West Bank, Israeli occupation of South Lebanon, and that these actions are anathema to every other government in the region.

What I am suggesting, and this is not an easy thing to say to an audience of Arab Americans, is that in 1984, the United States is simply no longer a trustworthy ally for any Arab state — any Arab state. We have fully and finally taken sides. Nothing, but nothing, is kept from the Israelis.

As Arab Americans, you can and should confront the racism and ignorance which distorts US policy in the region of your homelands. But I would like to suggest that much of the battle now, in 1984, is out of your hands and beyond your reach. There is no longer even a pretense at balance in American Middle East policy, as King Hussein informed us about two months ago.

When I read this statement, his interview, I almost wept. That was more common sense on the Middle East than I had ever read on one page of the New York Times in my adult lifetime.

No, it is now up to Arab governments to make this administration and the people of this country understand what we have given up by "taking sides", is not with words but actions.

And it is already beginning. I welcome the huge Saudi and UAE (United Arab Emirates) arms purchases in Europe, and the resultant loss of jobs here. I am delighted to see Arafat in Cairo and in Amman, and to see Egypt back in the Islamic Conference. And I hope Hosni Mubarak meant it when he said that, whatever the financial cost, Egypt would break diplomatic relations with any country which moves its embassy to Jerusalem.

I unhappily conclude that in order to earn the respect of average Americans, and in particular the average American who is our president, Arab governments are going to have to take a page from the Israeli book. When we act in ways which compromise essential Arab national security interests, they are going to have to make us feel pain.

When the Israelis attacked the US Liberty in 1967, and when they drew the line of dirt in Beirut in 1983 with the US Marines, they were not appealing to reason or to the American sense of justice or fair play. They were sending us a message, and it was quickly understood.

Until Arab governments begin to do the same, I don't believe the American people or their government will be motivated to urgently and forcefully apply our influence in the region to bring about a negotiated fair settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and your efforts to combat racism and ignorance in Indiana and Oregon and elsewhere, will not be treated with the respect and seriousness which they deserve.

Unholy Alliance (2)

CONTINUING MY discussion of the Israel-South Africa link which I started last week in commemoration of the International Day of Solidarity with the Black People of South Africa, I will shed some light in this article on co-operation between the two racist states in the fields of arms production, industry, and political co-ordination.

It is no accident that white South African riot police used Israeli-made weapons to put down the Soweto uprising in 1976. It is these weapons that killed many innocent women and children, and still inflict devastation and destruction on the black people of South Africa.

The co-operation between Israel and South Africa is not limited to the exchange of small arms and ammunition. It is no secret that a co-ordination exists between the two states in production of nuclear weapons. On September 22, 1979, says columnist Penny Johnson, a mysterious blip appeared on the radar screen of the US satellite Vela, which had wandered off its usual course and was monitoring. The sky over the South Atlantic, near the coast of South Africa.

CBS radio correspondent, Dan Raviv flew from Tel Aviv to Rome (thus evading Israeli censors) and filed a report that explained the mystery. The Raviv report, which had cost him his post in Tel Aviv, was broadcasted on the CBS evening news which revealed that Israel "exploded a nuclear bomb last September in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of South Africa..."

It is also quite revealing that neither Israel nor South Africa has signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. South African enriched uranium and Israeli technology are put to use and exchanged in plots to put down the hopes and aspirations of both Arab and black South African people.

Israeli's industrial capacity is also put in the service of South Africa's ruling whites. The Israeli "gift" for building electrified fences is transferred to South Africa. In fact, Israel Shahak reports, "it was the Israeli Aviation Industry," which put up an electrified fence between Namibia and Angola in 1979 to block the Namibian liberation fighters of SWAPO.

On the political level, a great degree of co-ordination exists between the two states. Israel is helping the internationally-isolated South African regime come out of its isolation. Some news reports have just revealed that Israel was responsible for the planning that finally made South Africa's prime minister's European tour possible. Botha's European tour was, in other words, the result of an intensive Israeli behind-the-scenes pressure and was the outcome of Israel's persuasion and handtwisting.

The political alliance between the two states goes back to Dr. Kissinger's days. The prestigious English weekly The Economist reported on November 5, 1977 that: Dr. Kissinger in early 1975 secretly asked the Israeli government to send troops to Angola in order to co-operate with the South African army in fighting the Cuban-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

Finally, the unholy alliance between the two racist states should necessitate co-operation between the oppressed people both in Palestine and in South Africa.

The art of chiropractice

A manipulation in time saves pain

By Najwa Kefay
Special to The Star

"APPROXIMATELY FOUR out of every five cases for surgical operations could be cured by chiropractic *treatment* and *care*," says leading London chiropractor Dr. Michael Durtnall. "Surgery should be the last resort, chiropractice should be the first," he says.

In an interview in London with The Star, Dr. Durtnall who is a member of both the British and American Chiropractors associations, discussed the development and value of chiropractice.

He said that it began in the United States as far back as 1895 but has been little known until the last ten years. "An increasing number of people are learning through the mass media and by word of mouth," he said, "and once cured people usually become absolute converts."

Dr. Durtnall described chiropractice as an independent branch of medicine which specialises in the diagnosis and treatment of mechanical disorders of the joints, particularly those of the spine, and their effects *on the nervous system*.

X-rays are often used in diagnosis and the chiropractor carries out the treatment by specific manipulation. "Drugs and surgery are not a part of chiropractice," says Dr. Durtnall, "the word chiropractice comes from the Greek and means manual practice."

Who needs them?

According to Dr. Durtnall one with any muscular or joint pains should see a chiropractor. "More important, any one who has an uneven pelvis or a curved spine should have chiropractic treatment before it becomes symptomatic. This is why children should be checked at their various growth phases to ensure that their spines are straight," he said.

Dr. Durtnall's own specialty is treating ballet dancers' and sportsmens' injuries, in addition *to the regular treatment of other* musculo-skeletal complaints, such as backache, neck-pain, headaches, sciatica, leg pains, hip and knee problems, shoulder and arm pain, pins and needles and numbness problems.

He said that in many cases even migraine headaches can be traced to disturbance of the spine affecting part of the nervous system."

Occasionally, chiropractic treatment can also relieve a whole range of other complaints including sinus problems, digestive disorders, constipation and menstrual disorders.

Length of treatment

Chiropractic treatments vary from one person to another. "The result of a survey shows that the average patient suffering from back-pain, attends a chiropractor for six treatments," said Dr. Durtnall, "Generally speaking, more treatment will be needed for chronic, long standing cases, less for cases of short duration."

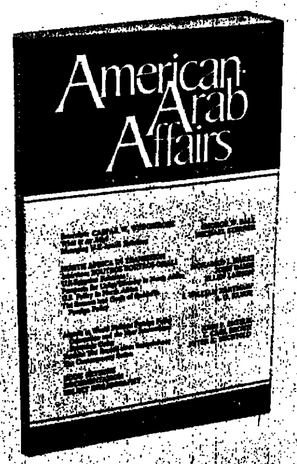
The response also varies from one patient to another, according to Dr. Durtnall, "some feel immediate improvement, while others have to be treated four or more times before they start to feel better. Improvement at first is often temporary, but becomes longer lasting with subsequent treatment."

Some patients feel energetic following an adjustment and others may feel extreme relaxation or tiredness due to the sudden release of muscular tension.

"Some patients who improve slowly, at the beginning, suddenly reach a stage where they improve rapidly. Others may be just the contrary of this," he said.

Dr. Michael Durtnall

Chiropractice developed outside the medical profession, and that created problems between the general practitioner and the chiropractor, but Dr. Durtnall said that nowadays chiropractors *see themselves as an essential* complement to the existing medical services. He believes there is no doubt that a close working relationship between the chiropractors and the medical practitioners is in the best interests of the patient."



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Outback 'cures' Diabetes

By Lindsay Murdoch

EUROPEAN MEDICINE, thrust upon Australian Aborigines for many generations, is often no better than their traditional treatments, according to researchers.

Aborigines who live on a tribal diet including kangaroo, turtle, yabbies (fresh water prawns), crocodile, yams, figs and bush honey are healthier than those who eat European food.

Researchers from the Northern Territory Health Department have reported that crushing and soaking twigs in blood from a giant lizard's nose can make an effective cure for scabies. Likewise, rubbing foul-smelling karrinyarra grass with rabbit's brains and cooking it can make a good chest rub for babies with colds.

Traditional diet

Another study showed that by returning to the diet of their ancestors, 10 ageing Aborigines largely overcame the diabetes they had suffered for many years. Now Northern Territory health workers are encouraging Aborigines in Outback areas to use treatments for minor illnesses which their ancestors developed by trial and error over centuries.

The department's regional pharmacist, Andy Barr, does not rule out the discovery of a "wonder drug" during the department's researches. Barr, who travels extensively into isolated areas to work with Aborigines, tells of a man whose back healed without scars after a severe spear wound.

"It was quite amazing. *His* back had a large concave where the spear had hit. His family packed the wound with witchetty grubs (the larva of moths). The absence of scarring was probably due to the high protein content of the witchetty grub," he said.

Researchers are cataloguing Aborigine medicines made from animals, and plants which are used as cures for toothache, warts, itchy skin, wounds, ringworm, diarrhoea, constipation, headaches and other illness.

Diabetes treatment

A Melbourne-based researcher, Dr Kerin O'Dea, has been studying people in the Kimberly region of North-West Australia since 1977 to try to find a fresh approach to the treatment of diabetes, which is about six times more prevalent among Aborigines than white Australians.

The 10 Aborigines, with a mean age of 50, left their communities to live off the land like their ancestors for seven weeks. Dr. O'Dea said the most important finding of the study was the striking improvement in all of the metabolic abnormalities associated with diabetes.

"It is not unreasonable to suggest that had the study continued for a longer period, all of the subjects would have completely reversed their diabetes. The public health implications of these results are enormous. Diabetes is not only reversible in these people, it is potentially preventable," she said.

The study could explain why traditional Aboriginal diets seem to give protection against heart disease. By the time the five men and five women returned to the white community, they had experienced a dramatic change in chemicals in their blood. Clotting factors associated with stroke had also improved.

Dr. O'Dea said the Aborigine's diet, though healthy, was low in fibre, grain and vegetables. "These were a hunting people who ate mainly animal foods which nevertheless were not a high fat diet," she said.

(Observer News Service)

'Let me know if this prescription works — I've got the same trouble myself'

Last days for the community of beggars

Chance for a new life

By Sawsan Musallam
Star Staff Writer

CHILDREN PRETENDING to sell a variety of small objects while, in fact, they are asking for charity. Disfigured adults sitting on the footpath exposing their damaged limbs. Mothers forcing their ragged children to accost passers-by in the hope of gaining a few piastres, some even borrow or rent the children of friends for this job.

These are all aspects of the beggars profession and can be seen on Amman's street to-day. But now, taking the line that begging is an altogether unhealthy phenomenon which must be faced and eliminated, the Ministry of Social Development is beginning a new campaign to tackle the problem.

According to Mr. Farouq Naghawi, Manager of the Social Defence Department, the ministry is now ready to start an intensive anti-beggar campaign in co-operation with the Amman police Department and the Amman municipality.

The first step will be a daily picking up of beggars and vagrants by the police department. Minister of Social Development Abdul Salam Kan'an says they will then be sorted into the three categories. Foreigners, who will wherever possible be repatriated, children and professional beggars.

Referral

Each Jordanian case will be studied individually to find why the particular person has turned to begging and how he or she can be helped to lead a more productive life. Needy cases will be referred to suitable social welfare agencies, those found not to be in need will be referred to the courts.

The ministry of Social Development has a special assessment centre for beggars and the 1983 statistics give some picture of the composition of the begging world in Jordan.

The centre, which is in Juwaideh, accepted 987 cases during the year, including 71 foreigners, mainly from Pakistan, Egypt and Turkey, 880 Jordanians and 36 gypsies with no fixed nationality.

These cases were brought to the centre on a variety of charges. 125 were charged with roaming the streets and sleeping in public places, 310 were beggars, 466 were vendors of unworthy materials and 86 were the unofficial car washers to be found at traffic lights.

The cases were also classified according to age. 688 of those brought in were aged between *seven and eighteen years*, 44 were between 19 and 40 years, 121 were aged 41 to 60 and the rest were over 60.

Co-operation

Mr. Kan'an has emphasized that the ministry cannot cope with the problem of beggars and vagrants alone, apart from any other problem, it has no authority to arrest people from the street. Its responsibility, he says, is to help them after they have been brought in. Mr. Kan'an says that *most children* who beg come from problem families and often their parents do not know or do not care what they do. Last year the ministry dealt with 364 children whose parents did not even know that they had been begging. The minister maintains that parents and schools must learn to co-operate with the ministry in reducing the number of children who beg.

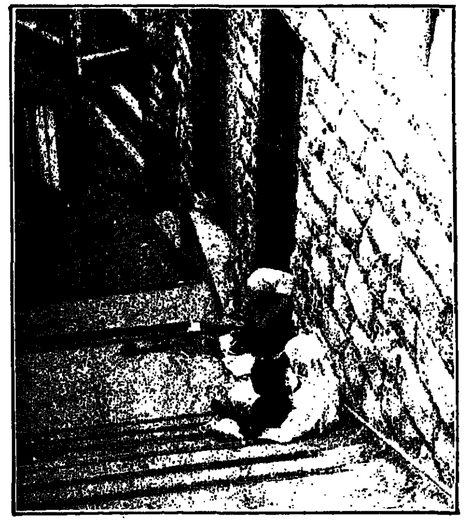
One official from the youth welfare organization says that many young men drift into begging because they spend their *time in cafes and billiards clubs* rather than in sports and recreation centres that could develop their abilities and provide them with constructive activities.

Old people, on the other hand, beg for financial reasons. As they are unable to earn their living any other way. A representative from the Social Security Corporation (SSC) says that the SSC is planning to establish an old peoples home that will take care of these beggars.

The Ministry of Social Development is now hoping that, with concerted efforts by all concerned organizations, beggars will soon become a thing of the past for Jordan.

Scrounging for food

Life on the street



Starting early

Woman learns to smile again

By Bob Dvorchak

AFTER TWO operations and months of therapy, Maureen McVicker is gradually recovering something she lost seven and half years ago — her smile.

Mrs. McVicker was physically unable to smile after the left side of her face was paralyzed during the removal of a brain tumor. But doctors re-animated her face by grafting a muscle that controls chewing to an area under her left cheekbone.

"It won't ever be perfect, I know. But it's getting there," said Mrs. McVicker, 34, who underwent a four and a half hour operation as a followup to surgery last August.

"You have to practice. *You have to* get the strength back into muscles that you haven't used in seven and a half years. It's like lifting weights to build the muscles back up. They're a little out of shape," she added.

The left side of Mrs. McVicker's face dropped uncontrollably after her facial nerve was severed during the removal of the tumor.

But with the muscle graft, she can simulate a smile by clenching her teeth. She strengthens the muscle by chewing on a cork and practicing in front of a mirror.

Not everyone gets an opportunity to recreate a face, said Mrs. McVicker, a former bank clerk with five children. It's almost like a sculptor taking clay and making a whole new face. It's recreating an image. *It's like a totally* different person.

Her husband, William, said the transformation has been more than physical.

"It's a miracle what the doctor has done. You can see the difference. It's going to help her go out and be with people," McVicker said.

The two operations were performed by Dr. Mark May, an ear, nose and throat specialist at Pittsburghs Eye and Ear Hospital who has done 45 similar operations since 1976.

"Generally, the concept is to substitute a muscle system that has its own blood supply and nerve supply for one that's dead," said May. "The surgery helps people psychologically as well as physically," the doctor said.

With a facial paralysis, people change their whole personality. "They withdraw," said May. "Before the operation, they have no opportunity to move the face. Their face is dead. Their personality is dead. Some of these people conduct their lives as if they had died.

"Making their face move restores their personality and literally restores their life," he added.

Mrs. McVicker didn't like going out in public or having her picture taken. But now she feels more *outgoing*.

"I am less self-conscious. In more secure with myself," she said..."Even if it didn't work, I would have no regrets. I feel you have to try. I'm a mountain climber.

"I have a sign that sits by my phone at home that reads: please be patient with me, God isn't finished with me yet. And that's the way I feel."

(Associated Press)

Bookstore bans the short and the ugly

By Peter McGill

WANTED: Woman to work in bookshop. Must not be ugly, independent-minded or too intelligent. Minimum height 140 centimetres. Interest in Van Gogh would help. Girls who wear glasses need not apply.

If Japan's Kinokuniya bookshop chain published honest staff advertisements, that is how they might read, it is alleged by trade union officials who claim to have discovered the company's secret list of 23 hiring "guidelines."

The disclosure has led to an uproar from Japanese feminists, the formation of a special group of 20 women employees to fight discrimination and a demand to the Labour Ministry for action against the company, which has branches in New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles and London.

Kinokuniya says vaguely that most of the guidelines have never been used except in hiring of part-time workers. As it happens, part-timers make up 40 per cent of the store's 800 female staff.

According to Kinokuniya's personnel chief, Masaru Furuuchi, the guidelines sprang from a "research meeting" of all the "general affairs" staff at a spa town near Tokyo in 1972. "We asked the members what they considered was good for the company," Furuuchi explained.

Among the listed prohibitions are divorced women, those whose husbands are lecturers or writers, those who live away from their families, any who have been nurses, have changed jobs before or who have "spent a lot of time at home doing nothing."

Rules for full-timers are even more rigorous. "Ugly women are to be avoided at all costs," as are "country bumpkins," "stupid women" or those with "rural manners."

According to Furuuchi, those particular conditions were agreed upon after it was discovered a major Japanese bank had been using them as hiring policy.

"Argumentative women" are not to be employed. Those who have "belonged to school newspaper clubs need to be watched carefully." (ONS)

Miss Asakrieh, first women auditor in Jordan

A first in a world of figures

By Sawsan Musallam
Star Staff Writer

"I have had a tendency to take up jobs that are usually restricted to men." Miss Basma Asakrieh, the first woman auditor in Jordan told The Star. "I wanted by my work to prove that women are capable of doing any job if they are given the chance," she added. "Society," she said, "is responsible for creating such work barriers." But according to Basma, this world could be the women's own some day.

Miss Asakrieh graduated from the University of Jordan in 1979 with a BA degree in accountancy. During her last year of study, she worked as a part-time auditor. She likes this kind of job and decided it would be her lifetime career when she obtained her auditing licence two years ago. Getting a licence was not at all difficult for her. "One should only have a university degree along with at least one year experience as a senior auditor in any office and then one can acquire the licence," she said.

The job itself is not easy, she said. A girl has to be qualified and know how to deal with situations in order to prove herself and make people have faith in her. This might take sometime, but a girl has to be patient and not pay any attention to sarcastic people because she can win people's trust in time.

The job itself is not easy, she said. A girl has to be qualified and know how to deal with situations in order to prove herself and make people have faith in her. This might take sometime, but a girl has to be patient and not pay any attention to sarcastic people because she can win people's trust in time.

Her job is also difficult because she has to go to different companies, use lots of transport, meet and deal with various categories of people. Besides, being alone in the world of auditing is not quite easy. There are, at the most, three women in this occupation, she explained. Most of the girls who become auditors give up quickly because they find it hard to manage this kind of job which deals mainly with figures.

When she first started to practice her job, people in companies used to have that strange look in their eyes when they discovered that their auditor was a girl. They used to meet her with laughs and did not want to speak to her directly about their company's affairs and insisted on talking to her manager.

Household expenses

She recalls one company manager who thought at first she was a lady from the social affairs department but when he discovered her occupation he said to her, laughing, that he could not trust a woman to deal with the household expenses, how could she imagine he would give her his company's accounts to deal with.

Other difficulty a girl encounters, Miss Asakrieh says, is in facing some incompetent accountants especially if they are older men. Sometimes, auditors are forced to give up their modern methods in dealing with a company's accounts in order to please the owner who insists on using archaic ways. She says she finds it annoying to have to do this.

Miss Asakrieh says nonetheless her job has its attractive side as it enlarges the scope of her experience. It also gives her an overall idea about the financial and economic situation in the country as she audits the accounts of a great number of factories, companies and travel agencies.

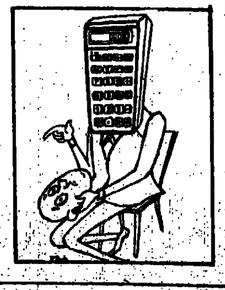
She is also very satisfied with her work because it has made her more confident and has developed in her a certain insight into human behaviour. She discloses that she can never give her work up and settle for any ordinary desk job. Something she experienced once when she worked with an international company for two months and had to leave because she got bored. "I would like to get more experience by dealing with various and different cases. I do not want to limit my line of thoughts by exposing myself to one company's accounts only."

Miss Asakrieh said that she did not originally choose this kind of job or even think about it before taking it up. But when she joined the faculty of commerce at the university, she realized that there were not many accountants, especially women accountants, and that the country is in need of them and of auditors. Nowadays, such professions are more important and more wanted in the country. There are, she said, new occupations and the number of people specialized in these fields is not high. When she got her licence, she was only number 264.

Another reason that made her decide to become an auditor is the fact that she likes to deal with figures.

But she says what helped her most to choose was her family. She said "my family is very democratic. They never try to influence or force any member of the family in making or taking decisions."

Miss Asakrieh has at the end a piece of advice for girls who are thinking of becoming auditors. It is to be very confident and sure of what they do and say, to be willing to take responsibility and never to dependent. An auditor must always face others' mistakes calmly and should not give problems more time or effort for solution than they actually need. Above all, an auditor should always keep a company's secrets. And as for Miss Asakrieh's future plans, she hopes to resume her studies in accounting this year at the University of Jordan along with opening her own auditing office.



Oops, excuse me!

THE DREADFUL week is over for the students of Jordan who were taking the 'tawjihi' examinations, a series of tests administered by the Ministry of Education throughout the country for the secondary school certificate. For those going through this experience, it is a week of near emotional trauma, a culmination of months of long nights of study, worrying by the students and fretting by the parents and family. It is the end of the season of headaches due to eyestrain, nervous tics, crying spells originating in fatigue and other temporary maladies.

And just as these students are blighted by temporary maladies or indispositions so do the rest of us suffer from little complaints from time to time. Some of the conditions are of such short duration and happen so infrequently that we never do ascertain why they occur nor do we ever work out just what will cure them because they often disappear by themselves. One of these conditions, a favourite of mine, is hiccups, or hiccoughs.

Hiccups are defined as the repeated involuntary spasmodic contractions of the diaphragm followed by sudden closures of the glottis, which check the inflow of air and produce the characteristic gasping sounds. Translated, this means that the large muscle that controls breathing and is situated just below the lungs has got to twitching, which in turn causes the lungs to suddenly suck in air. But in the meantime the glottis, the opening midway down the airpipes, has snapped shut. When the rushing air meets the closing glottis the typical squeaking sound is produced. You can make much the same sound by blowing up a balloon and then stretching its neck from both sides, allowing a small amount of air to escape.

That is how they happen, but how do we stop them? This is where the fun part comes because it seems that everyone has heard of several cures for hiccups. If we set about collecting records of these cures, we might have enough material for a book, but here are a few: breathing slowly and regularly, drinking a glassful of water all at one time or sipping it slowly, breathing into a paper bag. This acts to build up the level of carbon dioxide in the body. Some people use irritating substances such as pepper to produce sneezing, or they tickle the nose or throat with a feather. And I think that I would prefer to eat crushed ice or to put an icebag on the point where my ribs come together than to have someone pull on my tongue.

The cure that makes me laugh is the attempt to frighten the person with the hiccups because, invariably, the person doing the curing or trying to scare the sufferer will make an announcement that he is about to do this, thus negating any element of surprise.

Even the ancient traditional Chinese art of medicine, acupuncture, has a cure for hiccups. It is done by manipulating a small needle into the palm of the hand. This seems like a rather remote part of the body in relation to the trouble spot butacupuncture is based on the idea that the body is a whole unit and that the various parts are connected through a system of channels. This is an interesting concept in itself, apart from the problem of hiccups, that needs a complete discussion. But in the meantime we will all get out our favourite cures the next time a friend has the hiccups.

Would you believe it?

TWO COWS were recently officially listed among France's two million unemployed in St Etienne.

Milk producers "Canne" and "Nantaise" were brought to a St Etienne Labour Office and the head official agreed to fill out the necessary forms.

The farmers signed up the cows as jobless as a protest against European Economic Community restrictions on excess milk production. Officials said no welfare benefits would be paid to the idle cattle.

• • • • •

A MAN named Versteeg with a crooked nose and no complaints about it checked into a Dutch hospital recently for a knee operation and was given a bed next to another man with a deformed nose. Coincidently the room-mate's surname was also Versteeg.

Later that day, the first Versteeg awoke from his operation to find he had same knee problem, but a perfect Grecian profile.

Fortunately, he discovered the error in time to save his neighbour's knee from the surgeon's scalpel.

• • • • •

Left to right: Mr. Richard Butts, Mrs. Marina Viets, Mrs Hilda Kirreh Tolch and Mr. Alex Ghammashi

A timely gift for orphan's camps

By Kathy Kakish
Star Staff Writer

• When a voluntary organization offers 200 orphans from Jordan's 10 refugee camps the haven of a three-week summer camp every year, at a cost of JD 50 for each boy, each year plus follow-up programmes throughout the year, it tends to need all the financial help it can get. So YMCA President **Alex Ghammashi** was a happy man this week when he received a donation of JD 580 from the American community in Amman.

At a small ceremony at the Ambassador's residence, **Mrs Marina Viets**, wife of the American Ambassador presented a JD 300 donation on behalf of the American Women of Amman, while Vice-President of the American Community Centre (ACC) **Richard Butts** presented JD 280 which the ACC collected from its 'Arab Appreciation Night' dinner held on 8 June.

Among those at the gathering ACC manager **Cathy Robinson** and **Hilda Kirreh Tolch**, the lady responsible for the arrangement and the wonderful cooking for the dinner party that fed 80 people.

Mr. Ghammashi told The Star that the YMCA has held the summer camps for fatherless boys living in the refugee camps since 1973. The camps provide a vacation packed with activities such as sports, games, hiking, scouting, arts and crafts and reading. In addition to this, the boys learn leadership through their trained counsellors and guides who have themselves been scouts at the camp.

Once they arrive the camp site near Na'our, the boys are provided with all their basic needs for their three week stay from a pair of shirts and shorts for each boy, to pyjamas, toothbrushes, soap, tennis shoes, combs and towels, as well as fresh white sheets.

Mr. Ghammashi emphasized that once the three weeks of fun and living in a different world are over, the YMCA does not forget the boys. It has a youth centre running in each of the refugee camps in Jordan where these boys can spend their weekends in several sports activities throughout the year. Besides the supervision of the youth leaders trained at the YMCA, these boys receive at least one gift annually of a pair of trousers and a shirt. Last year, before the Adha Holiday, over 325 boys received such gifts.

Many boys return to the summer camps again and again until the age of 16 when they have the choice to become junior leaders and then to qualify as counsellors or programme specialists through training by the YMCA.

Funding for the first summer camps for Palestinian orphans came from the Youth Action Norway of the World Alliance of the YMCA in Geneva. Now these funds barely cover one third of the $30,000 cost of the camp, not including the medical, transport, accommodation and programme costs offered by UNRWA.

• • • • •

• Artist **Ellanore Bilbeisi** is back in action after a recent encounter with her surgeon. Ellanore was advised by her doctor to take a complete rest for at least a couple of weeks. She says that normally such a spell in bed would drive her mad but this time she ended up thinking of so many new things to do she doesn't know where to start. So for now, she is concentrating on decorating blouse and dress material with beautiful cross stitch designs and the rest will come later.

• • • • •

• The French School in Amman celebrated the end of the school year last Saturday with a combined concert and garden party. The schools' 160 children entertained the visitors with songs, poetry and plays in French, Arabic and English.

Special guest at Saturday's events was **Mr. Salameh Hammadi** of the Ministry of the Interior, but student **Antoine Ruffel** stole the limelight at the end of the day when he made three trips to collect prizes during the tombola.

CALENDAR

Play

The **Royal Cultural Centre** presents **'Ya Zarif Al-Toul'**, a play by **Jibril Al-Sheikh**, directed by **Hani Snobar**

Continues nightly at 9.00 pm until Saturday 30 June

Puppet show

• The **Royal Cultural Centre** presents a puppet show directed by **Nabil Sawalha**
Thursday 28 June at 11 am.

Film

The **French Cultural Centre** presents **'Pile on Face'** a 1980 film by Robert Enrico, starring Philippe Noiret, Michel Serrault et Dorothee
Thursday 28 and Saturday 30 June at 7.45 pm.

Exhibition

The **French Cultural Centre** presents **'Le Carnival de Nice'**
Continues until Tuesday 10 July.

"Well, you've got quite an infestation here, ma'am . . . I can't promise anything, but I imagine I can knock out some of the bigger nests."

Friends of Archaeology

THE FRIENDS are taking the end of Ramadan feast to heart this year and their first trip for July is not scheduled until Friday 20th. When Dr. Bert de Vries will lead a tour to Umm al-Jimal in the north. This is a predominantly Byzantine site but also has Roman, Nabatean and Umayyad elements.

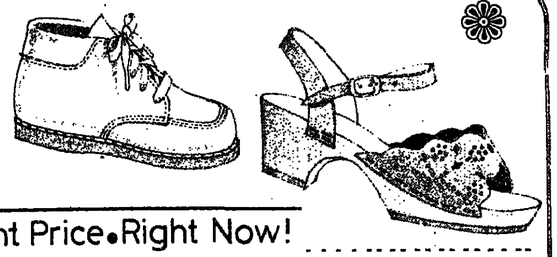
Early in August, Friday 3rd to be exact, the friends have a trip to Tell Umeiri, 13 kilometres south of Seventh Circle on the new airport road.

Dr. Lawrence Gerarty and Dr. Larry Herr who are leading excavations at the site will be the guides and will also take us to Tell Hisban, between Naur and Madaba, a site they excavated back in the 1970's. Tell Hisban dates back to the Iron age but is rich in Hellenistic, Roman and Umayyad remains and particularly in Mamluke.

Both trips leave from the Department of Antiquities Registration Centre at 8.30 am.

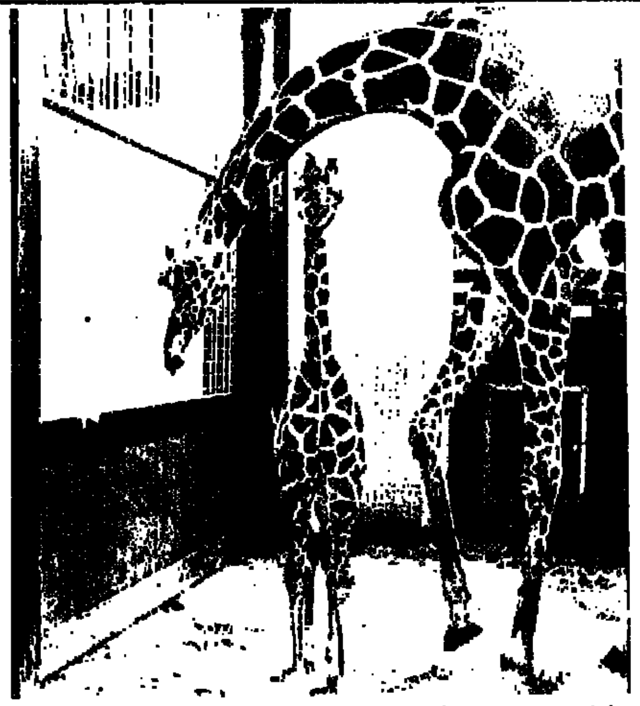
The Friends of Archaeology is a cultural organization devoted to the promotion of archaeology in Jordan. Anyone interested in learning more about the history and archaeology of Jordan is welcome to join. For further information contact Mrs. Theresa Wegelius. Tel. 42467

There's
Nothing Quiet
About
Hush Puppies
BRAND SHOES
Any More..!



Right Shoe • Right Price • Right Now!

Hush Puppies BRAND SHOES
At Hush Puppies Stores
Housing Bank Bldg.-Commercial Centre-Shmeisani



Zoo baby walks tall

TWENTY DAYS old... and London Zoo's newest resident is already walking tall.

Zara, the giraffe, has a lot of growing to do. She is expected to double in height in her first two years.

She has made an impressive start, growing from a shaky 5ft 8ins, at birth, to a footsure 6ft.

Named after 13-year-old Zara Long, Britain's youngest-ever Olympic swimmer, she is keeping up a zoo tradition of being given the name of a sports personality.

Her mother, Virginia, was named after Virginia Wade, Britain's 1977 Wimbledon champion.

Poetry Corner

The Circus Band

All summer long, we boys
Dreamed 'bout big circus joys!
Down Main Street comes the band. Oh!
'Ain't it a grand and glorious noise!'

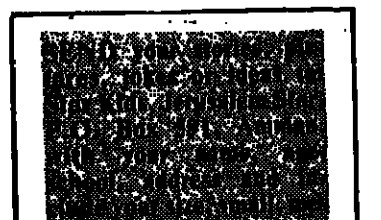
Horses are prancing.
Knights advancing —
Helmets gleaming.
Pennants streaming.

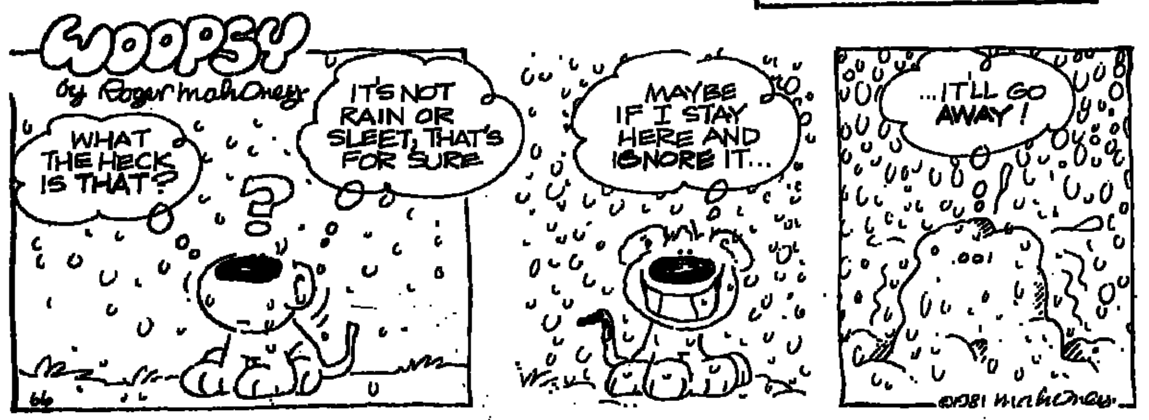
Cleopatra's on her throne!
That gold hair is all her own.

Where is the lady all in pink?
Last year she waved to me I think.
Can she have died? Can that rot!
She is passing but she sees me not.

Where is the clown, that funny gink.
Last year he winked at me I think.
Can he have died? Can that rot!
He's still a-winkin' but he sees me not.

Charles E. Ives





Grandmother's Tales

Adnan and the wolf

By Hamdan Al-Haj

ADNAN WAS a shepherd who lived in a small and quiet village. The other villagers were either farmers, merchants, teachers or shepherds like Adnan. All the villagers lived and did everything together as if they belonged to one family.

One moonlight night, Adnan took his sheep out to graze. While out, he thought of a plan to fool the rest of the villagers who were asleep. He thought of shouting at the top of his voice that a wolf was attacking his sheep. Without considering the effects of this plan, Adnan shouted: "Help, help, the wolf, the wolf".

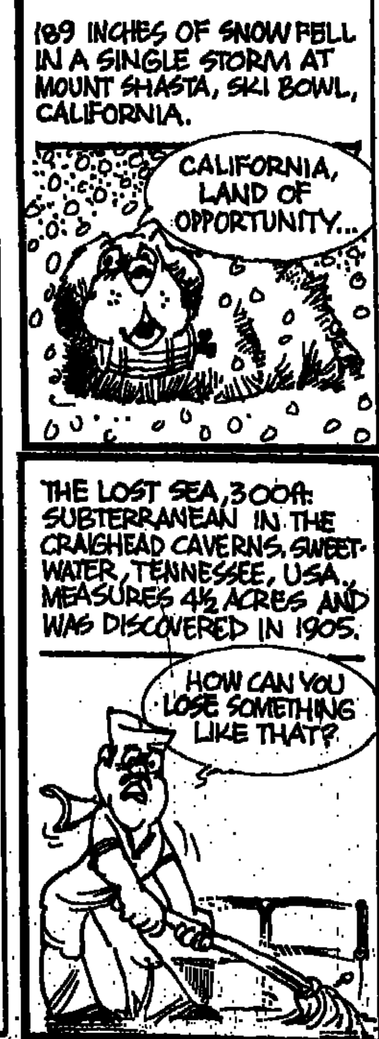
When the villagers heard Adnan's voice they sensed the danger in which he was. So, they all rushed out of their beds and ran towards the field where the shout for help came from. However, the villagers were disappointed when they reached there, because, there was no wolf and Adnan and all his sheep were safe. The villagers went back to sleep very worried.

A few days after, Adnan played the same trick on the villagers again, and this time they were so annoyed that they swore never to get up again when they heard his shouts.

Then one night, Adnan took his sheep to graze as usual. Suddenly a real wolf appeared. The wolf began killing the sheep, and Adnan began shouting for help. But this time louder than he had done on the previous occasions when he deceived the villagers. But despite all his shouts and cries, none of the villagers came out to help him. The wolf ate as many sheep as it could while Adnan looked on helplessly.

From that day on, Adnan became convinced that a good man never remains the same when he is angered or deceived all the time.

it's a record



Oddities

"Fire-walkers"

For eight hours stones are placed in a furnace until they have been brought to a white heat. Then the natives form in column and walk placidly over the stones. None but natives can approach the stones nearer than twenty-five feet, because of the heat.

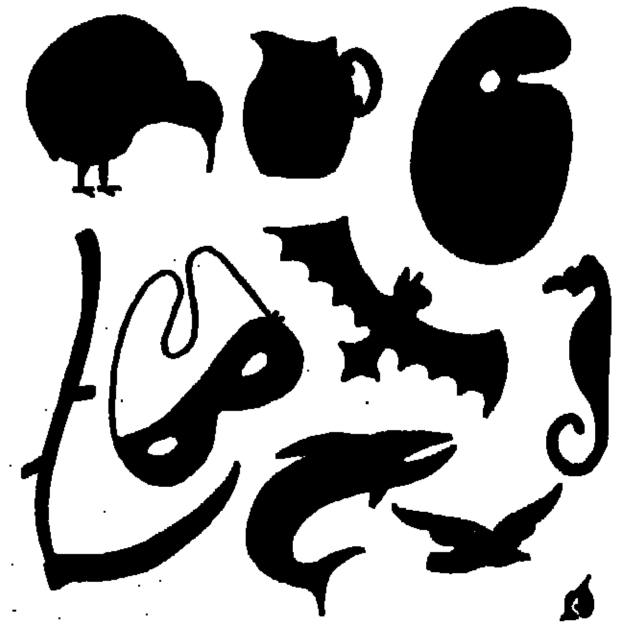
What is the secret of the Fijian fire-walkers?

THIS IS indeed a secret which has never been entirely discovered by anybody. But it is a fact that a religious ceremony, at which fire-walking is practised, is held in the Fiji Islands. A big trench is dug and filled with burning wood and heated stones, and bare-footed priests and other holy men and devotees walk across it without their feet being injured apparently in any way.

It has been suggested this may be due to the performers having tough skin on the soles of their feet, and also because a certain protection is afforded by a layer of ashes on the top of the glowing mass, but both these explanations have been contradicted. Another theory is that, in some mysterious way, the participants manage to hypnotise themselves and that condition of mind somehow affords them protection, but this is difficult to understand, and people are left wondering.

What we do know is that fire-walking is a very old religious rite and is practised still in many parts of the world.

Puzzle corner



CAN YOU IDENTIFY THE SILHOUETTES?

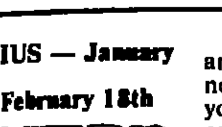
SCYTHE
PALETTE
JUG
KIWI

BIRD
FISH
SEA-HORSE
BAT
MASK

G. K. Siddons

By Henry Arnold — Week commencing 28 June, 1984

CAPRICORN — December 21st to January 19th



During this coming week, an argument could crop up with someone who is dear to you, and you should bear in mind that actions speak louder than words. Owing to some good news which will dispel a loved one's recent tenseness, a more harmonious relationship can be expected. Towards the end of the week, an old friend, whom you have not seen for quite some time past, may pay you an unexpected visit, bringing some news which you should find interesting.

AQUARIUS — January 20th to February 18th

This is a period to make the most of all your chances and opportunities for all the indications are that you cannot do wrong in whatever you attempt. The highlight of your next week appears to be in the social field, which could bring you into the company of new and very interesting friends. Where finances are concerned, there could be an unexpected gain for you, and this should prove to be of great assistance.

PISCES — February 19th to March 20th

By the middle of the coming week, things should begin to look up and move along very satisfactorily for you, and you should be feeling much happier all round. You would be well advised to take your time this week, and by so doing, you should be able to judge things more clearly, and come to a satisfactory conclusion. A person whom you meet at a social event during this week could cause some excitement, and as time goes by, they will come to mean a great deal to you.

ARIES — March 21st to April 20th

By the helpful co-operation of a close friend, you should be able to bring an old idea of yours to the fore this week. This should be an especially lucky period for you where money is concerned, and most of the chances which you take in this direction should, in the long run, turn out successfully. Any recent doubts that you may have had regarding a loved one should prove to have been absolutely groundless, and thus you will have more peace of mind.

TAURUS — April 21st to May 20th

A serious discussion after a slight tiff with a loved one could clear the air greatly this coming week, and you will feel more settled at last. This is a period when you should find an opportunity for catching up on odd little jobs which may have been neglected of late. You could find that your work is a little on the quiet side this week, but nevertheless, it should prove to be an especially useful week for you, so do not worry.

GEMINI — May 21st to June 20th

Emotional portents are extremely well starred during this coming week, and an occurrence may call for a sudden decision, but don't worry about this, for the one you make will be the right one. You may find that daily routine may irritate you somewhat during this coming week, but social activity in the evenings should more than compensate for this. News which you may receive from a close person will give you an extra feeling of happiness.

CANCER — June 21st to July 21st

Your partner should be in a very flattering mood during this week, and this in turn should please you very much. Now is the period for you to have a go at something new. This in turn should produce some very pleasing results with a view to a future plan. Do not judge a near one too hastily this week, for you could discover that there is absolutely no foundation in chatter which you may hear. Better to let things take their normal course now, and do not rush things.

LEO — July 22nd to August 21st

You could find that by co-operating with someone you are not all that fond this week, it could prove of mutual benefit and they should unexpectedly show you great appreciation. Some time during this coming week, your advice could be sought by a young member of your family. Try to treat this in absolute confidence. Towards the end of this week, you could be asked to organise either a party or an outing. Try to give full vent to your abilities in this direction.

VIRGO — August 22nd to September 21st

You would be well advised to try letting those around you think that they are right this week, but at the same time, work things out for yourself. A very pleasant surprise in the romantic field should come your way by the end of this week, and this should more than delight you. By a little financial assistance, a private plan which you may have in mind should take an unexpectedly successful turn now and this should benefit you greatly in the future.

LIBRA — September 22nd to October 22nd

Quite a smooth week lies ahead of you, and there could be a very gay time for you in the social field. You could be just a little annoyed by news of what an untruthful and talkative person is supposed to have said about you. You would be very wise to ignore this completely. Someone whom you hold most dear should praise your originality and artistic flair this week, and this in turn should please you very much indeed. Finances appear to improve now.

SCORPIO — October 23rd to November 21st

A change in your way of life is indicated during this week, and it could bring about an improvement in an important direction. This is a week when you are more than likely to benefit in a very surprising way through the good fortune of a very dear person. Also, try to get out and enjoy yourself as much as you possibly can, for the indications are that you will gain most pleasure from the social field this week.

SAGITTARIUS — November 22nd to December 20th

It seems very likely that you will have a long and serious talk with your opposite number regarding a problem you may have had for some time. There could be an opportunity for you to widen your circle of friends during this week, so take advantage of this. A letter which you may receive towards the end of this week could bring you great happiness, plus something very exciting to look forward to.

Birthday Information Charts

Thursday 28 June

Birthday Greetings to You. The indications are that you have quite a remarkable year ahead of you. There is every sign that you will travel during the coming winter, and through an introduction, will meet a person who will have a considerable influence on your life.

The happiest spot of your year ahead should be your financial position, but even so, you would be well advised to be just a little wary of any investments that might be suggested to you by well-meaning friends.

Where the family is concerned, you may find that you have a pressing problem towards the October period. Here, you would be well advised to seek the advice of a trusted confidante who has helped you before rather than a relative. All the indications are however, that this matter should blow over.

Friday 29 June

Birthday Greetings to you. A few family problems may have been causing you a little worry of late, but there is every sign that these should very soon clear themselves up for good, and a new understanding will be established.

In the financial side, you could be invited to invest in a financial speculation during the coming few months. This, appears to be rather risky, and you would be well advised to say no, even though you may be very tempted.

Love and affection will feature very much for you during the coming twelve months, and one particular affection that you have will arise out of a most surprising interest for those who are young and eligible, which could be followed by the sound of wedding bells.

Try your best not to overtire yourself, and then your health should be completely 100 per cent by your next birthday.

Saturday 30 June

Birthday greetings to you. The coming year holds some excellent opportunities for making new friends and influential contacts. These will be necessary to your work and happiness, and you should also benefit from an unexpected journey in late autumn.

During the next few weeks, it may become apparent that a particular member of your family is becoming more and more reliant upon you. This is not good policy from your side, and you would be wise to discourage this, or this person may become unable to cope without your help, simply from habit.

For the young and eligible ones amongst you, romance could be a very strong possibility during the coming twelve months, and for the middle-aged and elderly, this should be the best twelve months you have had for some time, especially in the social field.

Sunday 1 July

Birthday Greetings to You. Amongst those of you of the younger generation, there is every possibility of marriage with in the next twelve months, and this should be an extremely happy union, with little opposition from either side, contrary to what you may believe at this moment.

There seems to be little to worry about where your health is concerned, even though you may have been feeling a little under par of late. It would be wise for you to get as much fresh air and exercise as you possibly can, for a lack of this is not good for your particular sign.

It could be that someone you do not trust will have been watching your career with an avid interest, and you could be surprised by the news that they have obtained for you a much longed for promotion.

Where the cash position is concerned, this appears to take a turn very much for the better during the coming year.

Monday 2 July

Birthday Greetings to You. During the next three or four months, a chance to travel could come your way. About this, keep your own counsel, and use your own judgment, and above all, do not be put off by the envy and jealousy of another person.

Your health appears to be O.K. and there should be little to complain of in this direction during the year ahead. Cash matters seem to settle down so much more for you during these coming twelve months, giving you much more peace of mind in this field, and allowing you to make more definite plans where domestic matters are concerned. Around the middle of November, you could receive a gift from a most unusual quarter, which in turn will give you great happiness.

A letter which you may have sent to a relative within the last six weeks, could bring you some good luck in a very unexpected manner.

Tuesday 3 July

Birthday Greetings to You. The year ahead looks like providing you with considerable chances of travel. As there could be from some of these directions, financial gain for you, you would do well not to turn down suggestions or offers made to you in this respect.

Financially, there is very little doubt that you could prosper during this year more than last, but you must be careful not to make any impulsive or rash investments.

Someone could attempt to hurt your growing affection for a member of the opposite sex during the next two or three months, and you may have to watch out for a little malicious gossip. Do not let this worry you, for it will be short-lived.

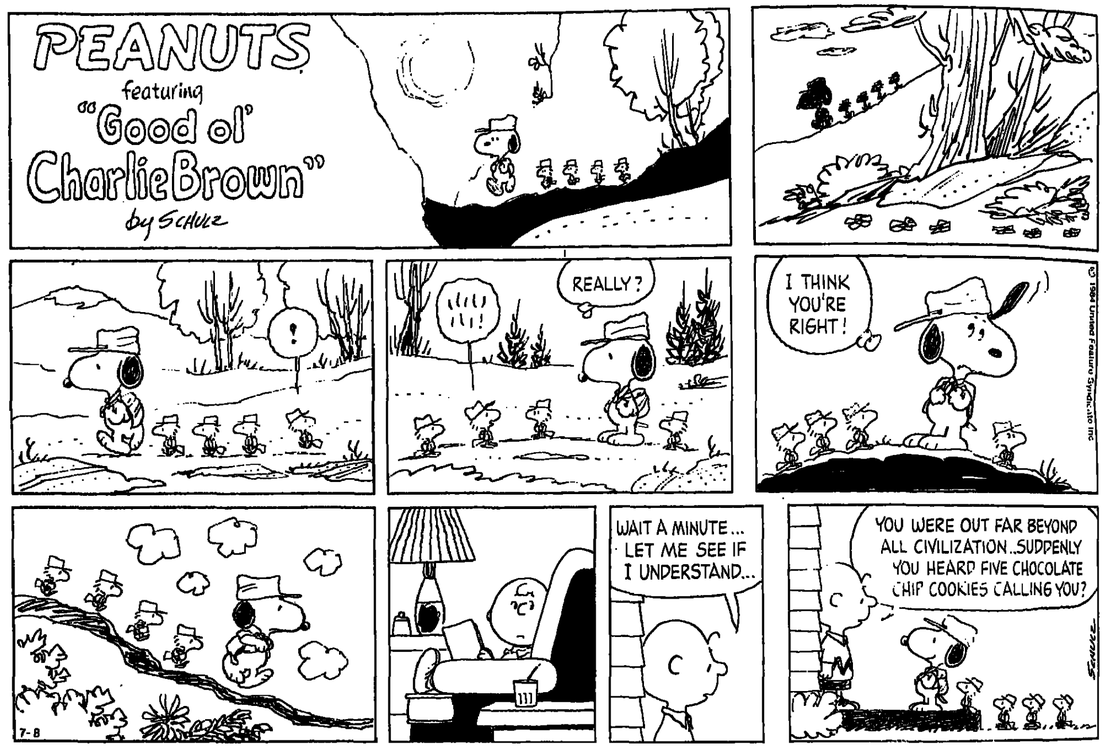
Some extra work seems to be necessary as far as business is concerned, but the rewards from this should be sufficient to leave you feeling more than satisfied.

Wednesday 4 July

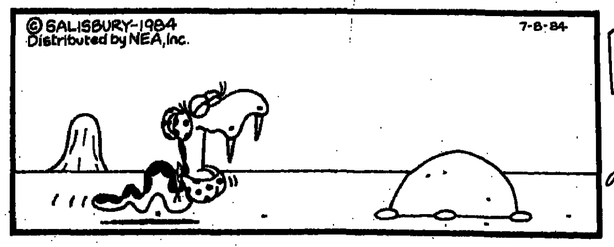
Birthday Greetings to You. Family matters may give some cause for concern towards the end of October, but these difficulties, although you have just reason to be worried, are merely minor nervous rumblings, and will be overcome by your natural aptitude in tactfully handling people. Always bear in mind that you have a very strong ally in an elderly male relative.

There is every chance that within the next two or three months, you will be offered promotion of a kind. This will be largely due to the influence upon your employers, of a tall grey-haired man, whose initials could be 'J' or 'G'. This person has held you and your work in high esteem for some time, and has been waiting an opportunity of just such a kind.

Personal affairs will be extremely interesting and in this respect, you should feel more secure than for some time past.


PEANUTS
featuring
"Good ol' CharlieBrown"
by SCHULZ
REALLY?
I THINK YOU'RE RIGHT!
© 1984 United Feature Syndicate, Inc.
WAIT A MINUTE... LET ME SEE IF I UNDERSTAND...
YOU WERE OUT FAR BEYOND ALL CIVILIZATION..SUDDENLY YOU HEARD FIVE CHOCOLATE CHIP COOKIES CALLING YOU?
7-8

SNAKE!! TM
Tales by SOLS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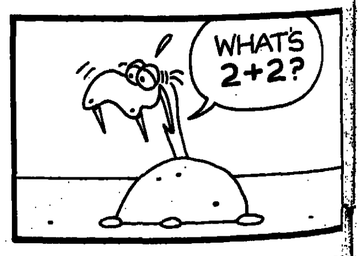
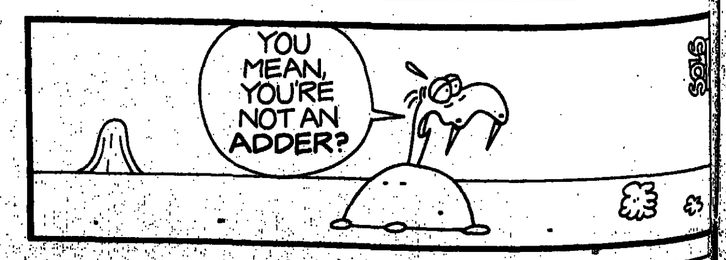
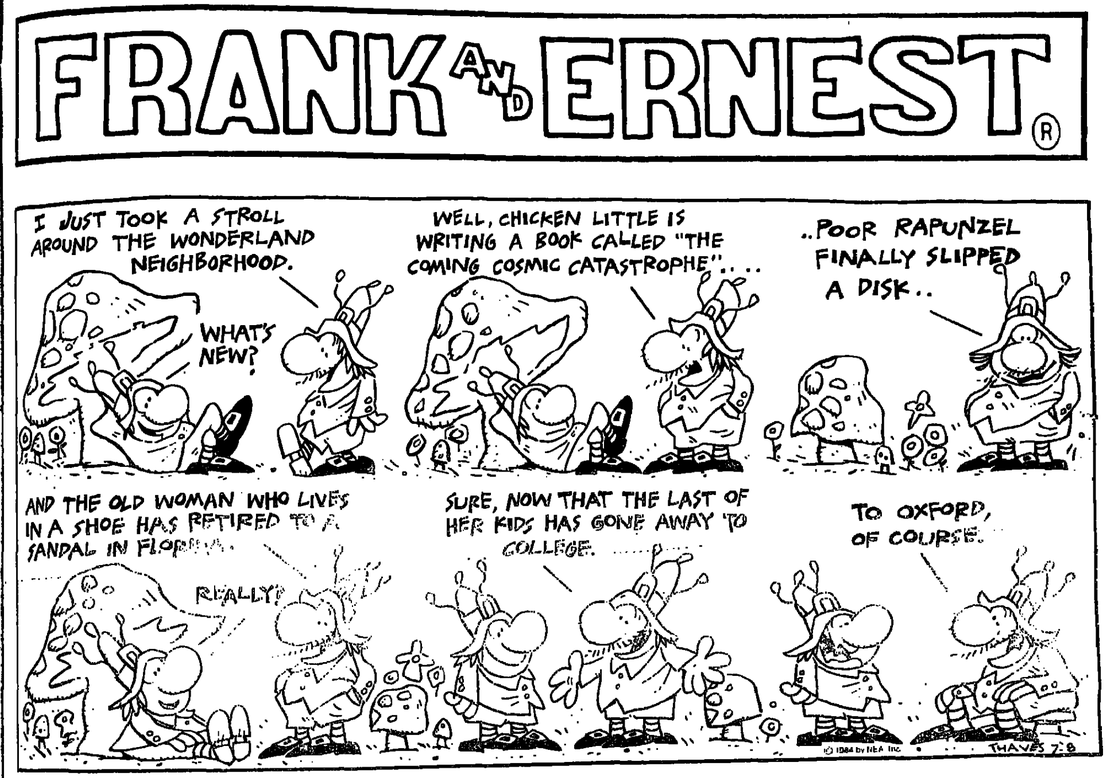
7-8-84

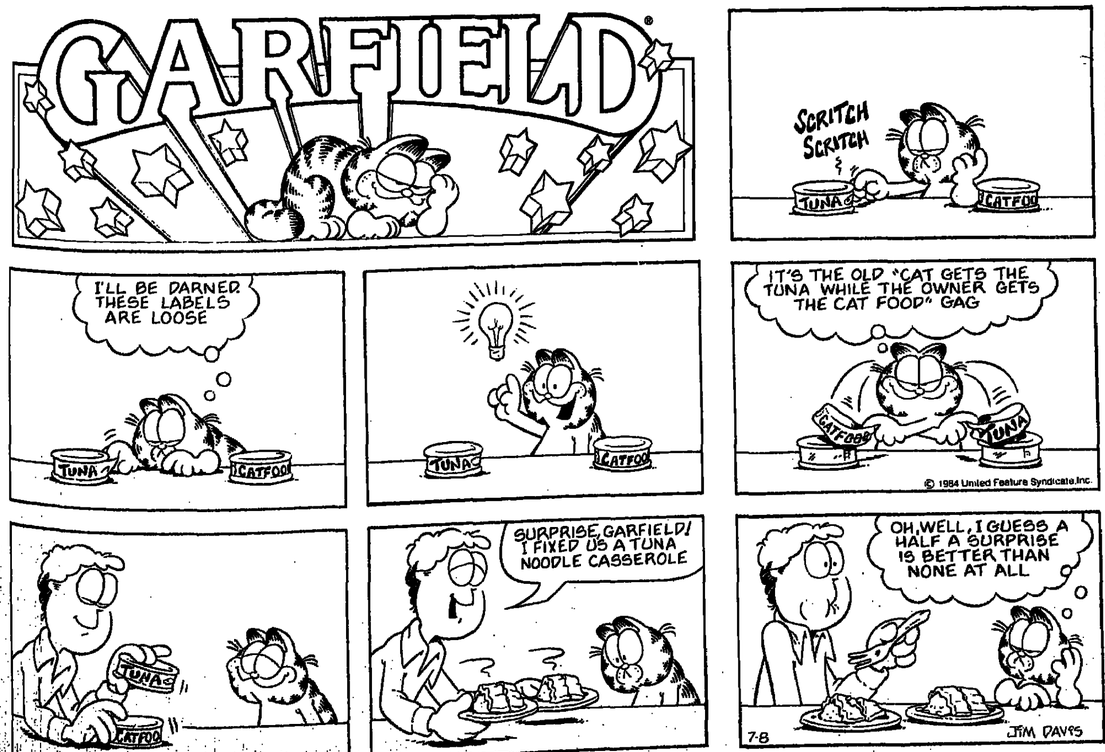
BOING


WHAT'S 2+2?

HOW SHOULD I KNOW?


YOU MEAN, YOU'RE NOT AN ADDER?
SOLS


FRANK AND ERNEST®
I JUST TOOK A STROLL AROUND THE WONDERLAND NEIGHBORHOOD.
WHAT'S NEW?
WELL, CHICKEN LITTLE IS WRITING A BOOK CALLED "THE COMING COSMIC CATASTROPHE"....
..POOR RAPUNZEL FINALLY SLIPPED A DISK..
AND THE OLD WOMAN WHO LIVES IN A SHOE HAS RETIRED TO A SANDAL IN FLORIDA.
REALLY?
SURE, NOW THAT THE LAST OF HER KIDS HAS GONE AWAY TO COLLEGE.
TO OXFORD, OF COURSE.
© 1984 by NEA, Inc.
THAVES 7-8


GARFIELD®
SCRITCH SCRITCH
TUNA
CATFOOD
I'LL BE DARNED THESE LABELS ARE LOOSE
IT'S THE OLD "CAT GETS THE TUNA WHILE THE OWNER GETS THE CAT FOOD" GAG
© 1984 United Feature Syndicate, Inc.
SURPRISE, GARFIELD! I FIXED US A TUNA NOODLE CASSEROLE
OH, WELL, I GUESS A HALF A SURPRISE IS BETTER THAN NONE AT ALL
7-8
JIM DAVIS

The cinema corner

Romy Schneider's 'Death Watch'

Science fiction... French style

Catherine and Roddie on the run

WHAT DOES it feel like when a young woman is told that she is dying? What happens to that woman when she realizes that million of people are watching her death on a television screen? What becomes of her when she finds out that she is being photographed by a camera fitted inside the eye of somebody very close to her... a man she has grown to love!!

Shocking? Unsettling? This is the plot of the film "Death Watch" or "La Mort en Direct" (meaning 'death shown live on the screen'). Even more disturbing is watching Romy Schneider, heroine of the film, acting a death scene a short while after her own tragic departure from the world. A sad fiasco of life... and death.

Based on a novel by David Compton and directed by French director Bertrand Tavernier, the film is a sort of "lyrical" science fiction. It does not deal with coldly impersonal apparatus, electronic devices, space ships or creatures from all over space — instead, it deals with vibrantly emotional human beings at their most vulnerable portraying their most intimate moments, personal feelings and private thoughts as they face harrowing fate.

It was actually the aim of Travernier to soften the hard aspects of the scientific fiction of the original novel. Thus, he deliberately chose script writer David Rayfiel (screenwriter of "Jeremiah Johnson" and "The Three Days of the Condor") to "degadgetize" the atmosphere (as he technically terms it). The result was sheer poetry.

The scientific aspect of the film stops after the first shot as a camera is being surgically fitted in Roddy's eye in order to film the last days of Catherine, a terminally ill young woman, and to transmit them live on the screen. Thus millions of people watching the television programme "Death Watch" would share with Catherine her most intimate moments as she faces death.

Catherine is offered a vast sum of money in return for "selling her death". But after she signs the contract of agreement, she finds that she cannot go through with this. Leaving the money behind, she runs away disguised from the media that has publicized her looks. Her sole aim is to die in peace, privately.

Roddy, the television cameraman, manages to track her and become her travelling companion and confidant. Obvious to Roddy's identity, thinking that she is now really free, Catherine starts living her few remaining days to the utmost. She particularly asks Roddy to take her to "Land's End"... a significant choice of name, working on both the real and the symbolic levels.

As their relationship gradually progresses into closeness and develops into a sort of love, Roddy feels more and more guilty. In his anguish, he poses to Catherine the question of whether it is "more painful to be disappointed or to disappoint somebody". Without hesitation Catherine answers that the latter is much worse.

Roddy cannot bear his deceit of her any longer, so he deliberately closes his eyes (which should always remain open to keep the system working) thus disconnecting the circuits in his head and blinding himself... thinking that by sacrificing his sight he can allow Catherine to live her last days in privacy and enable her to die in peace...

But this is not the end. Catherine learns that she is not dying after all... She has only been told that and given pills to bring about the effects of death in order to give more impact to the television programme and that the final revelation of that "stunt" would make the show even more sensational.

Catherine who has borne enough already cannot bear any more. She determines to have the last say in this fiasco... By swallowing all the deadly pills, she takes away her own life, pathetically insisting, "I have to win". Desperately fighting for her dignity Catherine brings about her own death... away from prying eyes.

Reem A. H. Yasin

JORDAN TELEVISION

JTV Foreign-programme cycle: Starting 1 April 1984

	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
6:30	FRENCH PROGRAMME						
7:00	NEWS IN FRENCH						
7:20							
7:30	NEWS IN HEBREW						
7:45	Cybernetics	Science World	Diplomats Cook for You	Athletics	Variety	Fight Against Hunger	Counting & Measuring
8:00	NEWS IN ARABIC						
8:30	Marlowe	Empire	Jennifer Slept Here	Tales of the Unexpected	The Blue and the Grey	Chicago Stories	Buffalo Bill
9:00		Crown Court	Documentary	Towards 2000			Variety
	Towards 2000		Saturday Variety Show	Napoleon and Love	Science International		Documentary
	Reggie				Doctor at Large		
10:00	NEWS IN ENGLISH						
10:15	Feature Film	Magnum, P.I.	Feature Film	Best Seller: Return to Eden	Verdi	Thriller: Shades of Darkness	Hotel
11:05							
11:15	NEWS SUMMARY IN ARABIC						
12:00							

SOLUTIONS

Chess

(a) After 1 B—B3 Black can play 1 ... Q—B5! winning after 2 R×Q, R×P mate or 2 R×R, Q×B ch. (b) Now Black saw it — 2... Q—B5! and White resigned.

Target

Acetyl acne ancient ANCIENTLY antic cane canine cannel cunnily canny cant celt cent cental cite city clan clay clean cleat client cline cyan enact lace lacy laic lance lancet latency nice nicely nicety talc tannic tenancy tice.

Crossword

CRYPTIC SOLUTION

ACROSS.—9, O-rang-utan. 10, Looking up. 12, A-shy. 13, Rep-air. 14, Niaga-ra(ey) (rev.). 15, Collected. 17, Committee. 18 S-cra-ped. 19, Be-L-low. 20, F-l-at. 23, T-oler-able. 25, Butterfly. 26, Ro-ta(rev.). 27, Pisces. 29, Rolling. 32, Ad nauseam. 34, Ros-e-wa-ter. 35, Browses. 36, Ex-i-led. 37, Lena. 38, Res-train-t. 39, In th-e mind.

DOWN.—1 Ro-man-ces. 2, Bachelor flat. 3, At-test-ed. 4, Una-ided. 5, Clerical. 6, Count me out. 7, Tit-anic. 8, Ap-parent-ly. 11, Grant. 16, Ex-pert. 19, Bee(A, B). 21, Left in the air. 22, Fell-ow. 23 Th-read-bare. 24, Boiler suit. 25, Bus (rev). 28, C-omm-ents. 29, Respects. 30, Gar-lands. 31, Nursery. 33 No-OK-s. 34, Raisin(s).

EASY SOLUTION

ACROSS.—9, Commanded. 10, Overlords. 12, Open. 13, Revolt. 14 Misfire. 15, Affection. 17, Ministers. 18, Enclose. 19, Citing. 20, Apse. 23, Initiated. 25, President. 26, Tone. 27, Profit. 29, Contain. 32, Restrains. 34, Easy chair. 35, Savanna. 36, Laid-up. 37, Lido. 38, Easter egg. 39, Obedience.

DOWN.—1, Accolade. 2 Imperfection. 3. Adhesive. 4, Adjoin. 5, Contempt. 6, Permanence. 7, Closest. 8, Assessment. 11, Raise. 16, Chopin. 19, CID. 21, Preparations. 22 Picnic. 23, Interested. 24, Terminated. 25, Pot. 28, Fuselage. 29, Costumes 30, Narrowed. 31, Branded. 33, Saves. 34 Editor.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre	669026
American Centre	41520
British Council	36147
French Centre	37009
Goethe Institute	41993
Soviet Centre	44203
Spanish Centre	24049
Turkish Centre	39777
Haya Arts Centre	665195

RENT-A-CAR

Avis	41350
Al Bimal	39861
Aqaba	662318
Bisharah	37830
Budget	38787
Dalit	41683
Farah	37204
Firas	664137
Hadded	71707
Hisham	43730
Jorac	44938
National	39197
Philadelphia	25191
Petra	37204
Satellite	25767
Silwadi	664245
Said	667439
Tyche	25700
T T T	665113
United	31999

HOTELS

Amman

Amra	815071
Holiday Inn	663100
Marriott	660100
Regency	660000
Crown	71356
Jerusalem Melia	665094
Intercontinental	41361
Ambassador	665186
Commodore	665181
Middle East	667150
Grand Palace	661121
Tyche	661114
International	841772
Sun Rock	813801
Jordan Tower	661161
Philadelphia	25191

Aqaba

Holiday Inn	2426
Al-Maher	4341
Al-Cazar	4131
Coral Beach	3521
Aquamarina	4333
Aqaba	2056

EMBASSIES

Algerian	41271-2
N Yemen	42381
Australian	43247
Bahraini	664148
Belgian	675683
British	41261
Bulgarian	38384
Chad	38140
Canadian	666124-6
Chilean	661336
Czechoslovak	665105
French	41273-4
German	41351
Greek	42331/2
Haitian Consulate	23163
Hungarian	44916
Indian	37028
Iraqi	39331/2
Italian	38185
Japanese	42486
Yugoslav	665107
Kuwaiti	41235
Lebanese	41381
Libyan	666118
Moroccan	41452
North Korean	666349
Omani	661131
Pakistani	22787
Chinese	666139
Philippine	661642
Polish	37153
Qatar	44331
Romanian	667738
Saudi Arabian	814154
South Korean	42268
Spanish	22140
Sudanese	24145
Swiss	44416
Syrian	41392
Tunisian	44307
Turkish	41251
USA	44371
UAE	44369
USSR	41158
UNTSO	41341
UNRWA	38725
Danish Consulate	22324
Netherlands Consulate	37967
Norwegian	37164

AIRLINES

Alia	24131
Alitalia	25203
Austrian	37380
Aeroflot	41510
Air Canada	30879
Air France	37171
British	41430
Cathay Pacific	24363
Cyprus	38787
Egyptair	36011
Gulfair	665311
Interflug	30879
Iraqi	23648
Japan	40879
KLM	22175
Korean	24805
Kuwait	30144
Libyan	667320
Lufthansa	41305/44236
Malev	38836
MEA	36104
Olympic	24363
Pan Am	41959
Qantas	41873
Saudia	37714
Somalia	39580
Sabena	38836
SAS	22324
Singapore	22536
Swiss Air	42943
Syrian	23147
Thai	670157
Tarom	30380
Varig	36011
Yugoslav	27,71

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance	193,75111
First aid, fire, police	199
Blood Bank	75121
Civil Defence Rescue	661111
Fire Headquarters	22090-3
Police Rescue	192-21111-37777
Police Headquarters	22090/3
Traffic Police	56390-1
Electric Power Co	36381-2
Municipal Water Service	71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre	813813-32
Khalidi Maternity	44281-4
Akleh Maternity Ja Amman	42441
Malhas, J Amman	36140
Palestine, Shmeisani	664171-4
University Hospital	845845

MUSEUMS

Jordan National Gallery	30128
Alia Art Gallery	662181
Folklore Museum	51760
Popular Life of Jordan	51742
Archaeological Museum	38795
Military Museum	664240

GENERAL

Jordan Television	73111 74111
Radio Jordan	
Ministry of Tourism	42311
Hotel Complaints	666412
Price Complaints	661176
Amman Municipal Library	36111
University of Jordan Library	843555
ext.	1135
Telephone Information	12
Jordan and Middle East calls	10
Overseas Calls	17
Cable or Telegram	18
Repair Service	11
Queen Alia International Airport	(08)53250/2

THE STAR TWO-WAY TEASER

Use the same diagram for either the Cryptic or the Easy puzzle.

CRYPTIC PUZZLE

ACROSS

9 Called to Una, outside exercising the ape (5-4)
10 Searching for another way to say "improving" (7, 2)
12 A sling and it's white (4)
13 Go get the material and look at it (6)
14 Falls back at the latter part of the year again (7)
15 Cool as can be, went round asking for money! (9)
17 A body on which something has been perpetrated ? (9)
18 Raced the new car in it and damaged it (7)
19 Shout "Under fifty will enter" (6)
20 Left in "overweight and lacking sparkle" (4)
23 Not bad playing the role in "The Syllabus" (9)
25 Is it fat, in the air ? (9)
26 Names of people attending or returning from it (4)
27 Simply heavenly fish! (6)
29 Working on the lawn ? That's rich! (7)
32 Until one's sick of Latin (2, 7)
34 In the table turning, fear the word "fragrance" (4-5)
35 Dips into and eats (7)
36 Banished once I had become leader (6)
37 She gets into trouble, naturally (4)
38 Check to see the others have transport in (9)
39 Somehow hint the men I'd danced with were imaginary (2, 3, 4)

DOWN

1 Tales told about the fellow getting a ridiculous score (8)
2 Single rooms (8, 4)
3 Affirmed about the exam date having been changed (8)
4 Only thought the sun being out would help (6)
5 Such errors as the layman would never make ? (8)
6 I don't want to be included. Say I can't get up (5, 2, 3)
7 Great big bird I can set free (7)
8 It seems a member of the family will be in the new play (10)
11 In general, give it (5)
16 A very good former forward (6)
19 It hums, but doesn't make a sound! (3)
21 Took off with the matter undecided ? (4, 2, 3, 3)
22 The chap bit the dust with a cry (6)
23 Read in the bar, looking shaky and very old (10)
24 Garment one's much too hot in ? (6, 4)
25 Understanding the vehicle (3)
28 Remarks on the coins mom got in change (8)
29 Thinks highly of, in certain ways (8)
30 Festoons with the fish one brings ashore (8)
31 In which the gardener should have cots instead of beds ? (7)
33 Are the numbers all right in the corners ? (5)
34 Not having finished "The Growing of Fruit" (6)

EASY PUZZLE

ACROSS

9 Ordered (9)
10 Masters (9)
12 Frank (4)
13 Uprising (6)
14 Fail to go off (7)
15 Fondness (9)
17 Cabinet members (9)
18 Wrap (7)
19 Quoting (6)
20 Church recess (4)
23 Began (9)
25 Leading statesman (9)
26 Sound quality (4)
27 Gain (6)
29 Hold (7)
32 Holds back (9)
34 Item of furniture (4, 5)
35 Open grasslands (7)
36 Incapacitated (4-2)
37 Bathing area (4)
38 Festival sweet (6, 3)
39 Submissive behaviour (9)

DOWN

1 Ceremony of conferring knighthood (8)
2 Flaw (12)
3 Glue (8)
4 Be next to (6)
5 Disdain (8)
6 Lasting quality (10)
7 Nearest (7)
8 Evaluation (10)
11 Lift (5)
16 Famous composer (6)
19 Detective force (3)
21 Preliminary arrangements (12)
22 Portable meal (6)
23 Not bored (10)
24 Ended (10)
25 Vessel (3)
28 Aircraft's body (8)
29 Outfits (8)
30 Tapered (8)
31 Stigmatised (7)
33 Rescues (5)
34 Senior journalist (6)

BRIDGE by Terence Reese

North
♠ J 6 5
♡ A K
◇ J 9 8 7 6
♣ 10 3 2

West
♠ 10 9 8 2
♡ 10 9
◇ Q 10
♣ A 9 6 5 4

East
♠ K 7 4
♡ 8 7 6 5 3 2
♣ A 3
◇ J 7

South
♠ A Q 3
♡ Q J 4
◇ K 5 4 2
♣ K Q 8

Dealer South. N-S Vulnerable.

In a match between Swiss and Japanese teams at Biarritz, South opened One Diamond and finished in 3NT. West led a low club and South elected to play the 10 from dummy. This was covered by the Jack and South ducked. East returned a club and on the third round discarded the Ace of Diamonds, thus creating an entry for his partner's Q. 10.

This defence by Jean Besse won the first of the three Brilliancy prizes that were awarded at the tournament. You may think, no wonder! However, I am bound to say that the play, though certainly brilliant, is far from new. Harold Franklin and I included a deal of this kind in a par contest at least thirty years ago. Jean, I am sure, was familiar with the theme.

Presumably, the committee judged that the deal, being easily comprehensible, would provide good copy for journalists.

A variation occurs when the defender on the right of the declarer has a doubleton honour, say A Q, in the declarer's long suit. He may have a chance to discard both these blocking cards and create an entry for partner's J x. That would certainly be worth a prize!

G. Lawton (Leicester) v Y. Razuvaev (USSR), Lloyds Bank 1983. This game was the highspot in round two of the £4000 Lloyds Bank international at the Park Lane Hotel. Geoff Lawton, ex-Midlands champion, is a pawn up as White (to move) but the Russian Grand Master has a strong attack.

Now play went 1 B—B3, Q—K4; 2 R—Q1, and the puzzle is twofold: (a) what did the players overlook during this sequence and (b) what happened after 2 R—Q1?

TARGET The Word Game

I	N	N
A	**C**	T
L	E	Y

How many words of four letters or more can you make from the letters shown here? In making a word, each letter may be used once only. Each word must contain the large letter, and there must be at least one nine-letter word in the list. No plurals; no foreign words; no proper names. TODAY'S TARGET: 26 words, good; 31 words, very good; 37 words, excellent.

ALL SOLUTIONS ON P 22

Jordanian Images By Saleh Abu Shindi